



HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

THE REPORT

OF THE

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION,

APPOINTED IN PURSUANCE OF THE "JOINT RESOLUTION
TO PROVIDE FOR ANNEXING THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES,"
APPROVED JULY 7, 1898.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

REPORT.

The commissioners appointed and commissioned by the President in pursuance of public resolution, No. 51, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, as follows—

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 51.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: *Provided*, That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed four million dollars. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

Approved, July 7, 1898—

make the following report:

A majority of the said commissioners met and effected a partial organization of the commission at Washington, D. C., on the 16th day of July, 1898, and determined that the commission should next meet at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, as soon as practicable.

Accordingly, the commission, consisting of Shelby M. Cullom, chairman, John T. Morgan, Robert R. Hitt, Sanford B. Dole, and Walter F. Frear, commissioners, met in Honolulu on the 18th day of August, 1898, all of the commissioners being present.

MEETINGS AT HONOLULU.

The commission thereafter held its meetings in regular daily sessions in the former palace of the Hawaiian Government, now known as the "Executive Building," of which due public notice was given. Certain times were arranged for the hearing of suggestions from the public and for the receiving of petitions or other papers which might be presented. A number of societies or associations, as well as individuals, appeared and were heard through their chosen representatives by the commission.

At designated times the commission visited several of the most important islands of the Hawaiian group, in company with persons representing important agricultural and commercial interests and others representing the Government.

These visits to the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Molokai, and to the seaports of Honolulu, Hilo, Lahaina, Wailuku, Kawaihae, Kahului, and Kalaupapa, served to give the commission a great deal of valuable information as to the condition and capabilities of the islands as regards agriculture and commerce, and some knowledge as to the climate, temperature, and soil. The atmospheric peculiarities and meteorological conditions also furnished important subjects for our study and inquiry, as bearing upon the adaptability of the islands for general or miscellaneous immigration from the United States.

THE INHABITANTS.

An important subject of our investigation was that of the adaptability of the several races of the people who inhabit the islands for

American citizenship and their ability to sustain the obligations which attach to the right of suffrage. The American idea of universal suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have, by inheritance or education, such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage, and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country, as to be able to maintain a republican government.

The following different races and nationalities of people now occupy the Hawaiian Islands:

Hawaiians and mixed blood.....	39,000
Japanese	25,000
Chinese	21,500
Portuguese	15,000
Americans	4,000
British	2,250
Germans and other Europeans	2,000
Polynesians and miscellaneous	1,250
Total	110,000

The native Hawaiians are a kindly, affectionate people, confiding, friendly, and liberal, many of them childlike and easy in habits and manners, willing to associate and intermarry with the European or other races, obedient to law and governmental authority. Many of the Japanese are contract laborers, who are engaged upon the sugar plantations. Others are employed as day laborers. There are some, however, who have become merchants and mechanics, who conduct business for themselves, and who exhibit the national characteristics of skill, thrift, and ability.

There are about 700 Chinese who have been naturalized into the Hawaiian Republic. Many of the Chinese and Japanese on the islands are, or have been, brought there under permits by that Government and contracts under which they are bound to work for a term of years and to return at the expiration of the contract term of service. At the expiration of their terms they are either returned to their native country or renew their labor contracts, or become day laborers.

Nearly all Chinese laborers desire and expect to go back to China at death, if not before. The Japanese are not so particular as to returning; but with their accumulative habits they frequently attain a position and standing in business which makes it desirable to them to remain in the islands.

The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the governmental affairs of the country, and, with the British and Germans, and part-blood Hawaiian-Americans together, constitute the controlling element in business. The Chinese and Japanese do not now possess political power, nor have they any important relation to the body politic, except as laborers. The Portuguese are largely immigrants from the islands and colonies of Portugal in the Atlantic, and have never been very closely tied to their mother country. With the certain attrition which is bound to exist between them and the Americans in Hawaii, and under the influence of the existing public school system, which makes the study of the English language compulsory, they promise to become a good class of people for the show of republican ideas.

It will, of course, be observed that this entire population of 110,000 is dominated, politically, financially, and commercially, by the American element.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Islands are located in the Pacific Ocean about 2,100 miles southwest from San Francisco, and are between 18° and 23° north latitude and 154° and 161° west longitude. The latitude or distance from the equator is about the same as that of Cuba. The climate would probably be the same as that of Cuba were it not modified and equalized by the northeast trade winds, which prevail for about nine months of the year, coming over thousands of miles of ocean uncontaminated by impurities. The Japanese gulf stream is a broad current of cool water, flowing like a river across the Pacific Ocean, which lowers the temperature within its vicinity materially. There are other somewhat permanent currents and winds which affect temperature, and these great natural agencies tend constantly to neutralize the tropical heat, which would otherwise seriously affect the temperature of the islands. The annual average of temperature at Honolulu is 72° or 73° F., while the lowest is 55° and the highest 88° . During the warmest month of the year, September, the temperature, except for about two hours at midday, stands at about 78° . There is never any frost or snow, except upon the high mountain peaks, where at the altitude of nearly 14,000 feet there are at times considerable snowfalls.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Hawaiian group numbers seven inhabited islands and eleven or twelve small rocky or sandy shoals or reefs, with a total area of 6,740 square miles. They are described as follows:

	Population, 1896.
Hawaii, area 4,210 square miles	33, 285
Maui, 760 square miles.....	17, 726
Oahu, 600 square miles.....	40, 205
Kauai, 590 square miles (rich farming and grazing lands).....	15, 228
Molokai, 270 square miles (agricultural and grazing)	2, 307
Lanai, 150 square miles (devoted to sheep raising).....	105
Niihan, 97 square miles (leased to sheep raisers)	164
Kahoolawe, 63 square miles.	
Molokini, small size.	
Lehua, small size.	
Nihoa, 500 acres (about), precipitous rock, 400 feet high (244 miles northwest from Honolulu).	
Laysan, 2,000 acres (about), guano island, low and sandy, 30 feet high (800 miles northwest from Honolulu).	
Gardeners Island, two inaccessible rocks, 200 feet high, about 1,000 feet long (607 miles northwest of Honolulu).	
Liscansky Island, 500 acres (about), low and sandy, 25 to 50 feet high (920 miles northwest from Honolulu).	
Ocean Island, 500 acres (about), low and sandy (1,800 miles northwest from Honolulu).	
Necker Island, 400 acres (about), a precipitous rock, 300 feet high (400 miles northwest from Honolulu).	
Palmyra Island, a cluster of low islets, about 10 miles in circumference, with lagoon in center; has a few cocoanut trees (1,100 miles southwest of Honolulu).	
Kaula, small, rocky island, a few miles southwest of Niihau.	
French Frigate Shoal, scattered shoals or reefs.	

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The statistics available in regard to the public lands belonging to the Republic of Hawaii at the time of the cession to the United States are not of that absolute or definite character that they can be accepted as conclusive of areas and values.

The frequent radical changes in the past years in the methods of control and of sales and leases and transfers of lands under the direction of the Crown—some made by royal order or grant, some by law, and some without much legality or formality—have made it very difficult to arrive at exact figures. We have, however, from the best sources available, obtained the following statements, which are approximately correct, but subject to amendment when full opportunity may present for critical examination and computation.

In 1894 the Crown lands, or the lands formerly belonging to the Monarch, were taken over to the Republic of Hawaii. They amounted on May 1, 1894, to 971,463 acres, valued at \$2,314,250. Those lands are now nearly all held by tenants under long leases, and for the year ending March 31, 1894, the rentals received were \$49,268.75. The leases in force when the transfer of sovereignty from the Monarchy to the Republic took place have been recognized and the rental treated as Government income. As these leases expire the lands become available for settlement or lease, under the public-land system. An estimate by the Government September 30, 1897, of all Government lands and their value, shows an aggregate of 1,762,330 acres, worth \$4,147,700, to which is to be added the value of lots in Honolulu and Hilo—old lots unleased and sites of fish market, custom-house, and reclaimed lots—in all estimated at \$1,481,000, making a total value of \$5,629,500. Since September 30, 1897, and up to August 12, 1898, patent grants in fee simple, conveying 8,860 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$48,500, have been issued, so that the present total area is 1,772,640 acres and the total value is \$5,581,000.

Values have, however, been rapidly appreciating, so that this estimate is a very moderate one. The leases now in force will expire at various dates and for various tracts from year to year until the year 1921, when all the leases issued under the Monarchy will terminate.

Before noting the peculiarities and characteristics of the several principal islands it is proper to state, generally, that all, without exception, are of volcanic origin, while extinct craters, volcanic cones, and extensive fields of lava are almost universal.

Kauai, the most northwesterly of the group, is nearly circular in form and about 25 miles in diameter, having an area of about 590 square miles. It is believed to be one of the oldest of the Hawaiian Islands; has a deeper soil and a greater proportion of naturally arable land. It seems to have been originally formed by eruptions of Mount Waialeale, the great central peak 6,000 feet in height, a volcano which has been extinct from time immemorial. There are several mountain streams flowing from an elevated natural reservoir or lake in the central plateau.

The valleys between the mountain ranges, which radiate from the interior, are broad and deep, having large areas of rich bottom lands, very productive under the influence of irrigation, which is largely in use for the sugar plantations. Kauai was, in the remote past, a kingdom by itself, and the stories of kings and chiefs and warriors of Kauai are the traditional histories of the island. Lihue, the chief settlement, has about 3,500 inhabitants. The Falls of Wailua are romantically situated in the midst of a luxuriant forest, the river falling 180 feet in one unbroken sheet. Coffee, sugar, rice, and some other products are grown with profit. The inhabitants of Kauai take much pride in their fertile lands.

Oahu, upon which is situated Honolulu, the capital city, is the most populous of the islands, having over 40,000 inhabitants. It is devoted

largely to pasturage and agriculture. Several very profitable sugar plantations are now operated on this island, and the full development of the artesian water supply for the irrigation of growing sugar cane is here exhibited. During the past two years the yield of sugar upon one of the favorably situated plantations has exceeded expectation, amounting to from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar per acre. Honolulu Harbor, although not large enough to accommodate a rapidly growing commerce, is a deep-water opening through the coral reefs at the mouth of the Nuuanu Valley, in front of the city of Honolulu. A few miles away is Pearl Harbor, a naturally excavated harbor, covering 8 or 10 square miles of water surface, and ranging from 20 to 90 feet deep.

It is expected that by a small appropriation a coral reef, which bars the entrance from the ocean for large vessels, will be removed by the Government of the United States, whereupon this will furnish the best harbor on the Pacific. Some of the most beautiful and enchanting residence sites to be found are at Honolulu. A railway 70 miles in length connects Honolulu with Waialua and several intervening points. Several very prosperous business enterprises are established at Honolulu, and, altogether, the location, for many reasons, is a most desirable one for commercial and shipping facilities.

Molokai is a long, narrow island, about 40 miles in length and less than 10 miles in width. The eastern half of Molokai has some very wild mountain scenery, and in some places a luxuriant vegetation. Recently much attention has been given to irrigation from artesian water, and a large area is expected soon to be brought under profitable culture. Still, most of the island is devoted to pasturage. Quite a large number of deer have their haunts on this island.

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

The noted leper settlement is situated on the north side of Molokai. There are about 1,100 lepers in the settlement, fed, clothed, and cared for by the Government of Hawaii. A few devoted monks and nuns of the Franciscan order have the immediate personal care of the lepers. The peninsula on which the lepers are maintained contains about 5,000 acres of land, which is completely surrounded and separated from the world by a turbulent ocean on the north and a range of impassable mountain heights on the south.

Maui is believed to be one of the oldest volcanic islands. Much of the lava of which it is composed has become decomposed and available for easy cultivation, while the use of artesian water for irrigation has made the sugar lands the most profitable known. This island has upon it the great volcano of Haleakala, now and for centuries entirely quiet, but which is the largest extinct volcano in the world. This crater is half a mile deep and 20 miles in circumference.

On this island artesian water is pumped in quantities of 6,000,000 gallons daily, to the height of 400 feet, for sugar irrigation. The lands on the south and west sides of the island are mostly cattle ranches and pasture lands, while on the north and east the numerous streams furnish abundance of water for prosperous plantations of sugar and coffee. This island was once a kingdom. The town of Lahaina was its capital and contained the palaces of the king. Some of the plantations on this island were visited by us and were truly places of beauty. They evidenced great enterprise, and yield large profits from the great crops of sugar.

Niihau is an island of nearly 100 square miles, the most of the land upon which has been leased to sheep raisers. There are about 100 native inhabitants, who adhere in manners and style of living to the customs of their earlier ancestors. The handiwork of the natives in the making of a kind of mats is known all over the islands. They are called "Niihau mats," and bring large prices from the collectors of curios. A part of this island consists of a coral reef, uplifted by some convulsion of nature, but now largely covered by volcanic material washed down from the mountains.

Lanai comprises about 100,000 acres, devoted almost wholly to sheep raising and the production of wool. It has only about 100 inhabitants, and is rarely visited except by persons interested in the sheep-raising or wool-growing industry.

Hawaii, the largest of the islands and from which the group takes its name, contains nearly 2,500,000 acres of land, and has a population of nearly 34,000. Its principal town is Hilo, situated on Hilo Bay at the mouth of the Wailuku River. Hilo possesses several churches, a good hotel, and several business houses. There are three lofty mountains on the island of Hawaii, viz, Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Hualalai. The two first are nearly 14,000 feet high and the other 8,000. Upon Mauna Loa are two great volcanoes, Kilauea, upon the side of the mountain at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and the other, Mokuaweoweo, at the top, or at about 13,500 feet elevation. These two great volcanoes are still alive, but not now in eruption.

We visited Kilauea and crossed its broad lava fields within the walls of its original crater, and now about 500 feet below the rim or edge of the wall. On the southerly portion of this broad lava bed is a still deeper pit, or live crater, apparently some 800 feet below the surface of the broad lava field before mentioned, from the very bottom of which arises a whitish sulphurous smoke so dense as to hide from full view the surface of the burning, seething liquid far below. This is what is called "Halemaumau," "the house of fire," when the volcano is active and in eruption, but it is now very quiet and smoky. Yet even now numerous crevices are found, some of them 2 or 3 miles from this pit or lake, from which smoke or steam constantly arises, and in which sticks thrust down a few inches by us readily took fire. Around some of these crevices an efflorescence of sulphur was noticed, and on examination we found deposits of pure native sulphur so hot from the subterranean fountain, perhaps 3 miles away, that it could not be handled. It must be remembered that this description refers only to Kilauea, and not at all to the great volcano itself at the top of the mountain, and called "Mokuaweoweo," which during the ages and ages past has poured the lava over the island many times.

The magnitude of this mountain is hardly believed at first sight, but the distance is not less than 60 miles from the base on one side to the other. And from the crater of Kilauea, on the side of Mauna Loa, to the crater of Mokuaweoweo, at the top of the same mountain, is about 25 miles. The side slopes of these great mountains comprise practically all the agricultural land upon this island. This can nearly all be cultivated after it is cleared from its luxuriant vegetation. Some of it, however, has such a rank growth of tree ferns, wild bananas, and all sorts of tropical trees and vines, as to require a cost of from \$20 to \$60 per acre to clear it. There are great fields of sugar cane on this island, the best of which yields under favorable conditions from 5 to 8 or more tons of sugar per acre.

A large part of the volcanic soil is adapted to coffee growing, and produces the best coffee in the world. Many new plantations have been started in the last two or three years, and, as a rule, the older the trees the greater the yield of coffee, so that large profits are anticipated. Upon the sides of these great mountains, at the proper altitudes, almost all grades of temperature may be found, so that the vegetation of all countries may be grown by exercising care in the location selected. Any desired amount of rainfall may be obtained by selecting the proper altitude and location. On this point it may be said that a rainfall varying from a few inches to 16 feet annually may be secured by using a little care in selecting a location. In addition to the various crop products, it should be stated that cattle raising is one of the principal industries upon some of the higher lands. There is much timber land also found on the mountain sides.

HARBORS AND LANDING PLACES.

Although the harbor and limited roadstead of Honolulu have for a hundred years or so furnished the wharf privileges and anchorage ground for the numerous vessels of all classes which have visited the islands, there is already such a pressing demand for an early increase in harbor room, wharf area, and anchorage in the Honolulu harbor, as to make necessary the immediate consideration of measures for additional harbors and wharves.

Within 6 or 7 miles of Honolulu lies Pearl Harbor, a most valuable feature of our Hawaiian acquisition. It is the only place capable of use as a naval station in the North Pacific Ocean, except immediately upon the American coast. It consists of an inland lake containing 8 square miles of water, about half of which is from 5 to 10 fathoms deep, admitting the largest ships. The remaining portion has a depth of from 2 to 4 fathoms. It is accessible from the sea by a passage a third of a mile in width, which, after a small amount of dredging, will become a safe and excellent entrance for vessels.

This harbor is many times larger than that of Honolulu, and it offers to the United States facilities for the increase of Pacific and Oriental commerce the value of which can not be estimated. If the United States shall develop this desirable place, as it may easily do, it will afford the American Navy the most advantageous spot for a coaling station and naval depot to be obtained anywhere.

No other inclosed harbor exists in any group for thousands of miles north or south. One writer says:

The naval power owning Pearl Harbor will therefore hold in complete monopoly the mastery of the Pacific Ocean north of the equator. Pearl Harbor is the chief jewel of the Hawaiian group.

Owned now by the United States, it offers us the key to the commerce of China, Japan, and Australia.

RAINFALL.

There is a great diversity in the amount of rainfall in different localities, but it is thought that about 50 inches per annum is the average over the group. On the windward (northeast) side of some of the islands at certain low altitudes the rainfall reaches 150 inches, as at Hilo, or even 200 inches, as at the volcano of Kilauea, while on the leeward side, at the sea level, very little rain falls, but up the mountain sides there is usually abundant moisture. The climate is particularly

healthy, both in the dry or wet localities, it being claimed even that the frequent showers in some places do not saturate the air with moisture. There is very seldom much humidity in the atmosphere, and even in damp or marshy districts there is seldom any malaria or fever germs.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

Temperature and rainfall at Honolulu for the twelve months from July, 1896, to June, 1897, inclusive.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	General average.	Rainfall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	87	69	74	82	77	77	3.55
August.....	88	68	75	83	78	78	3.71
September.....	88	68	73	82	77	77	1.64
October.....	86	68	71	81	76	76	3.57
November.....	85	65	69	80	75	75	3.46
December.....	83	64	66	77	73	72	6.70
January.....	81	55	69	76	70	70	2.90
February.....	82	62	69	77	72	72	2.15
March.....	81	63	73	78	72	72	1.92
April.....	82	64	70	79	73	73	1.46
May.....	84	67	70	80	74	74	1.95
June.....	84	68	72	81	75	75	1.74
For the year	88	55	71	80	72	74	30.75
Average for past seven years.....	90	54	71	80	73	74	38.80

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

On the island of Hawaii the rainfall at two stations, Kaumana and Olaa, was, respectively, 136 and 146 inches. For the entire island the average rainfall was 65 inches. On the island of Maui the average was 27½ inches. On Kauai the average was 46 inches.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The following daily papers are printed in Honolulu: Pacific Commercial Advertiser, English; Daily Bulletin, English; Hawaiian Star, English; Independent, English; Aloha Aina, native; Ka Loea Kalaiaina, native; Hawaiian Shimpō, Japanese.

Also the following semiweeklies: Hawaiian Gazette, English; Shim Nipon, Japanese; Yamato Shimbun, Japanese.

Also the following semiweeklies: Weekly Hawaiian Star, English; The Kuokoa, native; O Luso, Portuguese; O Directo, Portuguese; Hawaiian Chinese News, Chinese; Chinese Times, Chinese; Chinese Chronicle, Chinese; Ka Makaainana, native.

And the following monthlies: Al Boas Novas, Portuguese (sectarian); The Paradise of the Pacific, English; The Planters' Monthly, English; The Friend, English; Anglican Church Chronicle, English.

And the following quarterlies: The Honolulu Diocesan Magazine, English; The Young Men's Christian Association Review, English.

The Hilo Tribune, weekly, and the Hawaii Herald, weekly, are published in English at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii.

CHURCHES IN HONOLULU.

Central Union Church (Congregational).

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Christian Church.

The Christian Chinese Church.

The Salvation Army.

St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal); first and second congregations and Chinese congregation.

Roman Catholic Church.

Protestant Mission, Portuguese.

Japanese Union Church, connected with Hawaiian Board of Missions.

Japanese Church.

Kawaihau Church, Congregational, native.

Kaunakapili Church, Congregational, native.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Government has devoted its most earnest efforts to the protection of the inhabitants against the introduction of dangerous contagious and infectious diseases, and a strict quarantine is maintained at points where ships from infected ports might call.

The board of health is one of the most important agencies in the islands for the preservation and promotion of the public health, and is given almost plenary powers under the law. Ordinary malarial fevers are quite rare. There are, however, occasional cases of typhoid fever, especially among the United States troops recently stationed at Honolulu. There have been occasional epidemics of various diseases at times during the past one hundred years.

Under present health regulations, with the experience gained, the Government can, it is thought, cope with epidemic diseases better than that of almost any other country.

OCEANIC CABLE.

The necessity for an oceanic telegraph cable between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States has been emphasized during the military and naval warfare with Spain during the current year. It is believed that such a cable under the control of the United States, as a means of speedy communication with the remote parts of our own country, is demanded by the military conditions existing or liable to exist at any time. It is also believed that the commercial interests of the United States and of Hawaii require that such a Pacific cable should be laid at the earliest date.

EDUCATION.

The present public-school system of Hawaii is very satisfactory and efficient. The conduct of the public schools and the tendency of the entire educational establishment of Hawaii is in the highest degree advantageous to the United States. The laws of Hawaii already provide that school attendance by all persons of school age shall be compulsory, and also that the English language shall be the universal language taught. The effect of these two enactments is the most beneficial and far-reaching in unifying the inhabitants which could be adopted. It operates to break up the racial antagonisms otherwise certain to increase, and to unite in the schoolroom the children of the Anglo-Saxons, the Hawaiians, the Latins, and the Mongolians in the rivalry for obtaining an education. No system could be adopted which would tend to Americanize the people more thoroughly than this.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commercial conditions of a country are so readily influenced by what at first may appear to be remote and unimportant enactments that the utmost sagacity is necessary in the preparation of laws for the promotion of commercial interests. The commerce between the United States and Hawaii, as well as the foreign commerce of both, should be so protected by our navigation laws and vessel registry and by our revenue legislation as to give to our country and to our newly acquired people all the advantages which should properly come to either. This is apparent. We can not ignore a territory which grows, exports, and sells more than \$15,000,000 in value annually. The future of this new domain of industry can hardly yet be imagined. But when Pearl Harbor becomes the meeting place and the transfer depot of the ships of Russia, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and of the Atlantic liners which will steam through the Nicaragua Canal, commingling on the great Pacific with the vessels of the western coast of the American continent, the genius of our country will preside over the traffic which is certain to come in the near future. As the conduct of a four-months' war has produced such a rearrangement of the methods and lines of the world's commerce, it is difficult to foretell what may be possible in a few years of peace in the future.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The principal agricultural products of Hawaii are sugar, rice, coffee, taro, bananas, cattle, and sheep. The great market crop which furnishes the income for the agriculturists of Hawaii is sugar. The sugar crop exceeds in money value many times the aggregate of all other products. The exports of sugar from Hawaii in 1896 amounted in value to \$14,932,172, while all other exports together, including rice, coffee, bananas, wool, hides, pineapples, only amounted to \$583,058. In other words, about twenty-five times as much sugar was exported as of all other products together. Under the coming sovereignty of the United States, it is believed that the various other agricultural products will be raised in much greater quantities. There is no doubt that many kinds of farm products and fruits can be very profitably grown in Hawaii, and, under favorable conditions, be made a source of large income.

The rice crop is now limited to small areas and raised only by Chinamen. And yet sufficient rice was grown in 1896 to export over 5,000,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$200,000.

The growth of coffee is comparatively a new industry in Hawaii, but the area of the plantations is now rapidly increasing. About half a million pounds is now annually exported. The quality is the very best.

Banana growing is gradually becoming a profitable industry, although only recently attempted on a large scale. The yield is now about 150,000 bunches yearly.

The taro root, which is the staple article of food for most of the native Hawaiians, finds demand for local consumption of a large quantity. So little of it is exported that there are no statistics of value.

Pineapples are readily and profitably grown.

Oranges, limes, and lemons, and other citrus fruits, hitherto almost wholly imported from California, are now being grown of good quality in moderate quantities in Hawaii. Many other tropical fruits have been experimented with, and it is apparent that they can be readily grown with profit. The guava, the papaia, the avocado, and figs are also easily produced.

Live stock, including cattle, sheep, and swine are raised to some extent. It is stated that the value of live stock produced ranks third in amount of all the agricultural products of the islands.

THE PRISON SYSTEM.

The Hawaiian Islands maintain a prison system, the principal penal institution corresponding to the State prisons of the various States of the Union, while on each of the larger islands a prison for the use of their respective local offenders is provided. In addition there is in each district a lockup or detention calaboose, in some of which are detained small gangs held for minor offenses and sentenced for short terms to perform street or road labor. Where possible the plan of placing but one prisoner to a cell is adhered to. The Honolulu prison is under the charge of a jailor and several prison guards, the whole system subject to the supervision of the marshal of the islands, who is responsible to the board of prison inspectors appointed by the minister of the interior.

FISHERIES.

The customs and habits of the native Hawaiians, as well as some others of the inhabitants of the islands, have caused the fisheries and fishing rights to assume some importance as an industry, which has always been under the control of the Government. The fish caught and used by the islanders are all salt-water fish, caught from the sea or the bays and harbors adjacent. There are nearly a hundred varieties, including shellfish, sold in the markets of the islands. Scarcely one of these varieties would be known or identified by Americans from its native name. Some of the varieties are of excellent quality, and the fisheries promise to become an important industry in the future of the islands.

The inventory of the real and personal property (exclusive of Government public lands) lately belonging to the Republic of Hawaii and now in possession of the several departments and offices of the Republic, which inures to the United States by the act of annexation, valued by the departmental and bureau officials of the Republic, amounts as follows:

Department of the interior.....	\$4, 612, 766. 66
Judiciary department.....	80, 098. 00
Finance office.....	5, 100. 00
Tax office.....	1, 218. 12
Customs bureau.....	3, 456. 25
Postal bureau.....	8, 067. 99
Audit bureau.....	557. 00
Department of foreign affairs.....	60, 625. 00
Police department.....	17, 351. 00
Total.....	4, 789, 240. 02

(See Appendix for detail of inventory.)

To this amount should be added the value of the Government or public lands, \$4,147,700, and lots in Honolulu and Hilo, with unleased lots and sites of fish market, custom-house, and reclaimed lots, worth \$1,481,800, making the following aggregate valuation:

Government or public lands.....	\$4, 147, 700. 00
Government lots, sites, etc.....	1, 481, 800. 00
Departmental property.....	4, 789, 240. 02
Aggregate.....	10, 418, 740. 02

being the estimated value of the property of the Republic of Hawaii awaiting transfer to the United States.

A comparison has been made of the operation of the tariff laws of the two countries, the United States and the Republic of Hawaii, respectively, for the year 1897, showing that upon the same importations for which Hawaii collected in that year, as customs duties, the sum of \$548,483.54, the United States, under the Dingley tariff law, would have collected \$902,706.93, or an excess of \$354,233.39. Also during the first six months of the year 1898—

Hawaii collected the sum of.....	\$240,038.88
The United States under the Dingley law would have collected.....	669,636.97
An excess of	429,598.09

or an aggregate excess, in the year and a half, of \$793,821.48 over the amount collected by Hawaii.

The total importations of dutiable foreign goods into the Republic of Hawaii from all countries except the United States in the year 1897 were \$1,920,824.67, and in the first six months of 1898 were \$1,169,153.13. The total exports from Hawaii in 1897 amounted to \$16,021,775.19, being greater than in any single year in the history of the islands.

The preliminary portion of this report has been mainly descriptive of the Hawaiian Islands, the inhabitants, the existing institutions, the public domain, the productions, the climate, the harbors and shipping facilities, and various conditions of general interest. The following portion is mainly devoted to a discussion of the legislation proposed by the commission, and giving in the appendix the various reports received, and copies of the bills proposed for the consideration of Congress.

The bill herewith presented for the consideration of Congress is deemed by the commission to be such a measure for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as will best promote the interests of their people, at the same time that it promotes the interests and maintains the sovereignty of the people of the United States. In the judgment of the commission, these islands should be erected by law into a Territory of the United States, which should be styled "The Territory of Hawaii." The name now generally given to the group should be retained for the reason that it has for years borne the general name of its principal island, "Hawaii," which has become thoroughly established as a proper geographic name. The island of Hawaii is 4,210 square miles in extent, and has about two-thirds of the area of the entire group. The name has very properly, therefore, long attached to the group, and there seems to be no reason for making any change not required by the new conditions.

The name and, by inference, the general form of the new government having been determined, we found next pressing upon us the question of citizenship and its related subject, the right of suffrage. After due consideration we determined to present our formulated recommendations in section 4 of the bill as to citizenship of the United States, and in subsequent sections as to the qualifications of voters.

Section 4 of the bill provides that—

All white persons, including Portuguese, and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

The legislature, to be styled "The legislature of the Territory of Hawaii," is to consist of two houses—a senate and a house of repre-

representatives—to organize and sit separately, and is to be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The supreme court is to be the judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in cases of contest, and the sole judge of who has been elected. No member of the legislature is to be eligible for appointment or election to any office of the Territory, and no officer or employee, notary public, or agent of the Territory shall be eligible to election as a legislator; and no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote, unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Every officer of the Territory and every member of the legislature shall take a prescribed oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Legislators shall receive \$400 for each regular session, in addition to 10 cents a mile each way as mileage, and \$200 for each extra session.

In voting for representatives in the legislature, each voter may cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected from his district, and may cast them all for one representative, or apportion them among the representatives as he shall see fit, avoiding fractional divisions of a vote.

THE SENATE.

The membership of the senate is fixed at 15, to hold office for four years, but providing that of the senators elected at the first general election 2 from the first district, 1 from the second, 3 from the third, and 1 from the fourth district shall hold for two years only. The districts are specifically described, and the following number of senators apportioned to each:

First district	4
Second district	3
Third district	6
Fourth district	2

A senator must be a male citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, have resided in the Territory three years, be the owner in his own right of \$2,000 worth of property, or have during the preceding year received \$1,000 income.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The membership of the house of representatives is fixed at 30, to be elected every second year from 6 districts, composed as specified, giving the first, second, and sixth districts each 4 representatives, and the third, fourth, and fifth districts each 6 representatives.

To be eligible for election as representative a person shall have attained the age of 25 years; be a male citizen of the United States; have resided in the Territory three years, and shall either own property in the Territory worth \$300 or have received a money income of not less than \$250 during the preceding year.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

To be qualified to vote for representative, a person—

- (1) Shall be a male citizen of the United States;
- (2) Have resided in the Territory for one year preceding, and in the district three months preceding the time he offers to register;

- (3) Shall have attained the age of 21 years;
- (4) Prior to the election during the time prescribed by law have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for representative for his district;
- (5) Prior to such registration have paid on or before March 31 next preceding the date of registration all taxes due by him to the government;
- (6) Be able understandingly to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTER FOR SENATORS.

To be qualified to vote for senators, a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this act for voters for representatives, and, in addition thereto, shall own and possess in his own right real property worth \$1,000, upon which valuation legal taxes shall have been paid for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, or shall have actually received a money income of not less than \$600 during the year next preceding the 1st day of April next preceding the date of such registration.

REGISTRATION.

Five new boards of registration, of three members each, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice of the senate, for terms of four years, for the five registration districts composed as specified, to take the place of the existing boards of registration. Such new registration boards shall meet to register persons entitled to vote for senators and representatives at such times between August 31 and October 10, 1899, and each second year thereafter, as may be necessary to enable them to register all persons entitled to registry. Personal appearance of an applicant is required to entitle him to registry.

The first session of the legislature shall convene at Honolulu on the third Wednesday in February, 1900.

Sessions not to continue longer than sixty days.

The offices of president, minister of foreign affairs, finance, public instruction, auditor-general, deputy auditor-general, surveyor-general, and marshal are abolished.

The bill contains provisions for the government of the Territory, giving it executive, legislative, and judicial officers. A governor, secretary of the Territory, a United States district judge, a United States district attorney, and a United States marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal-revenue district and a customs district are created.

The governor shall possess the veto power, and may veto specific items in bills which appropriate money for specific purposes. The two houses may override the veto by a two-thirds vote.

The legislature may create town, city, or county municipalities.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended to enable the United States Fish Commissioner to examine the status of the fishing rights and to report upon the fisheries of the Territory.

It also provides that foreign goods and articles imported into the islands after July 7, 1898, shall, if afterwards brought into the United States, pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country.

It also provides for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress, for each Congress, by the voters qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, this Delegate to possess the same powers and privileges now accorded to other Delegates in Congress.

The existing laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States or of this act shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the legislature of Hawaii or by Congress.

The laws of Hawaii relating to public or Government lands continue in force until changed by Congress. No leases of agricultural lands shall, however, be granted, sold, or renewed for a longer term than five years, unless Congress shall direct. The officers of the Territory shall be an attorney-general, with similar powers and duties as now possessed by the attorney-general of the Republic of Hawaii, except as changed by this act or by the legislature, and a treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present minister of finance, and such powers and duties regarding licenses, corporations, companies, and partnerships, and registration of prints, labels, and trade-marks as are now possessed by the minister of the interior, except as changed by this act or by the legislature; also a superintendent of public works, a superintendent of public instruction, an auditor and a deputy auditor, a surveyor, with the powers and duties of a surveyor-general, and a chief sheriff to succeed to the duties of marshal of the Republic, are to be appointed by the governor.

The laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture and forestry are continued in force, except as they may be modified by Congress or the legislature. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the duties of examining the laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture, forestry, public lands, and public roads and reporting thereon to the President.

There shall also be appointed by the governor a chief justice and two associate justices of the supreme court, the judges of the circuit court, the members of the board of health, commissioners of public instruction, prison inspectors, boards of registration, inspectors of election, and other public boards that may be created by law.

The bill provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable shall have the same force and effect in the Territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States. This is the usual provision found in the acts of Congress providing for the establishment of Territorial governments in the United States heretofore. Such a provision is very important in this bill for many reasons, among which may be mentioned the continued importation of coolie labor into Hawaii. It has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii, before and since the establishment of the Republic, to import men under labor contracts for a term of years, at the expiration of which they are to return to the countries from which they came. Those brought in are mainly from China and Japan.

Since the act of Congress annexing Hawaii was passed prohibiting Chinese immigration the Hawaiian sugar planters have seemed to be making an unusual effort in securing the importation of Japanese laborers, fearing trouble and embarrassment on account of insufficient labor for the care and carrying on of their sugar plantations. Of course it becomes necessary to extend our labor laws over the islands, so as to prohibit all kinds of foreign contract labor from coming to the Territory, first, because it is the policy of this country to keep out all kinds of

cheap foreign labor, including coolie labor, and thereby prevent such labor from interfering with the wages of American labor, and, secondly, to protect our manufactured products from competition with manufactured goods produced by cheap alien labor. The general laws of the United States will place the people of the Territory on the same footing with the people of the States and of other Territories of the United States in regard to foreign labor.

The question whether white labor can be profitably utilized in the sugar plantations is yet a problem; but the planters are preparing to give such labor a trial, and some of them believe it will prove superior to the labor of either Chinese or Japanese.

The majority of the commission have not been able to agree with the suggestions of those who favor the creation of a "cabinet," or "advisory council," to aid the Territorial governor in his administration of the affairs of the Territory of Hawaii. The commission hold however proper and convenient it might be to provide such an auxiliary as a "cabinet" for the governor of a State, or for the chief executive of a country, that it is unnecessary in a Territorial government, which is itself merely a subordinate and limited authority, under the close supervision of the President of the United States. The history of the Territories of the United States, covering many years of experience, has not, in the opinion of the commission, shown a necessity for the creation of any number of advisors. The powers of a Territorial governor are likely to be so clearly defined by the legislation of Congress and the laws of the Territory that there will hardly be need for such an establishment as an "executive" or "advisory" council.

The fact that such a proposition is urged by a gentleman of great experience and wisdom, who has been of the greatest service in the past history of Hawaii in behalf of order and good government, has called the most careful attention of the commission to the subject, but we are unable to see that there is a logical demand or need for such an addition to the Territorial establishment of the United States. The argument that the Territorial governor might, arbitrarily, at the close of a session of a legislature remove the heads of departments, or other officials from office and commission new ones, whose commissions would be valid until the end of the next session of the senate, or nearly two years, does not strike the commission as being a valid reason for staying the hand of a governor who is responsible directly to the President of the United States for his acts, and whose official existence is subject to the will of the President.

It is possible that the reasons presented by the minority of the commission might be deemed vital and important if the Territorial administration was sovereign and not subordinate in character. We believe, however, that if the system proposed by the bill shall in practice prove to be obnoxious to the claim of the minority it will then be ample time for Congress to change the proposed system.

Much has been said to the effect that the policy or scheme of government for the Hawaiian Islands will be taken and accepted as an index or precedent to be followed in the plan of government for Porto Rico and the Philippines. In view of this apparent expectation or belief on the part of many good people in the United States, the commission deem it proper to say that the people of Hawaii are capable of self-government, and have proven this by the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii and the adoption of a constitution and code of laws which will compare favorably with those of any other government, and under such constitution and laws have maintained a stable government for

several years worthy of a free people. The people of those islands are more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States, while the laws of the little Republic are largely taken from the laws of this country.

It can not be said that either the Porto Ricans or the Philippiños are at all familiar with our system of government, or with any other based on the principles of liberty.

The underlying theory of our Government is the right of self-government, and a people must be fitted for self-government before they can be trusted with the responsibilities and duties attaching to free government.

These remarks are made to negative the idea that because the people of the Hawaiian Islands can, in the judgment of the commission, be consistently given self-government to an extent almost equal to that given the people in the States, it can be safely inferred that other insular possessions which the United States have, or may acquire by treaty with Spain, can be granted equal freedom in government.

In the organization of the commission, the following committees were raised to consider and report upon various matters of importance:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Agriculture—Mr. Dole. | 11. Local taxation—Mr. Frear and Mr. Hitt. |
| 2. Cables and telegraphs—Mr. Morgan and Mr. Frear. | 12. Postal service—Mr. Hitt and Mr. Frear. |
| 3. Claims—Mr. Frear and Mr. Hitt. | 13. Public debt—Mr. Dole. |
| 4. Corporations—Mr. Hitt and Mr. Dole. | 14. Public lands—Mr. Cullom, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Dole. |
| 5. Education—Mr. Cullom, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Frear. | 15. Public property—Mr. Frear. |
| 6. Finance—Mr. Cullom, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Dole, and Mr. Frear. | 16. Tariff and internal revenue—Mr. Hitt and Mr. Dole. |
| 7. Fisheries—Mr. Frear and Mr. Morgan. | 17. Judiciary—Mr. Morgan and Mr. Frear. |
| 8. Harbors and coasts—Mr. Dole and Mr. Hitt. | 18. Local and executive offices—Mr. Dole and Mr. Frear. |
| 9. Health and quarantine—Mr. Morgan and Mr. Frear. | 19. Committee to draft bills—Mr. Cullom, Mr. Dole, and Mr. Hitt. |
| 10. Immigration and labor—Mr. Cullom, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Dole. | |

The reports made by these committees in part supplied the information which has enabled the commission to prepare and agree upon the bill which is herewith presented, "To provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," and are printed in the appendix.

The commission also presents two additional bills, the passage of which is made necessary by the existing conditions. One of these is entitled "A bill relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates." It provides that unmitilated Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall on presentation in sums of \$500 to either government be purchased and recoinced as bullion at the United States mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates shall be redeemed by the Territory of Hawaii on or before January 1, 1902.

The other is entitled "A bill relating to postal savings banks in Hawaii," which repeals the Hawaiian laws establishing postal savings banks, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amounts on deposit in the postal savings banks in Hawaii to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on and after the 1st of July, 1899, and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The commission has performed the work assigned to it by the President under the joint resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and they venture to express the hope that it may be deemed satisfactory by Congress and the country.

S. M. CULLOM, *Chairman.*

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

MINORITY REPORT.

With the exception herein stated, I substantially indorse the majority report of the commission.

It has been a matter of sincere gratification to me that its work has been upon conservative lines, and that the Hawaiian civil system—the result of sixty years of growth—has been so slightly affected by its conclusions.

I have, however, been compelled to differ from my associates in relation to certain features of the executive power of the Territory as recommended by them.

The political troubles of the Hawaiian community, culminating in the downfall of the monarchy, were mainly due to the persistent effort or successive sovereigns to acquire unlimited personal power.

Upon the organization of the Republic of Hawaii great pains were taken to eliminate the possibility of a return of such source of public danger. The experience gained in the administration of the Provisional Government was of great assistance in working out this problem.

The system adopted placed the executive power in a council of five persons, made up of the president and the heads of the four executive departments. Action by the executive council requires a majority, including the president's vote. The heads of the executive departments are the constitutional advisers of the president upon questions of public policy, appointments, and other matters of importance, and are appointed and removed by him, with the approval of the senate. The president and three members of the cabinet may remove the fourth member. The heads of the executive departments have the appointment and removal of the heads of the executive bureaus in their respective departments, subject to the approval of the president. The heads of the bureaus have the appointment and removal of their subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the heads of the departments to which their respective bureaus belong.

It was considered impracticable to hold an executive officer responsible for the successful administration of his department or bureau without giving him substantially the selection of his immediate subordinates.

This system has worked satisfactorily, giving the government the confidence of the public.

While, with some misgivings, I have assented to the provisions of the majority report, which place the executive power of the Territory in the hands of one individual and do away with the executive council, I am unable to accept those which confer upon the governor the appointment of all subordinate officers, and which, while giving him the appointment of heads of departments, with the approval of the senate, permit him to remove them without such approval, a power not enjoyed by the President of the United States. Nor can I agree to the absence

of any provisions whatever limiting or checking the governor's executive power under the laws, excepting as to the approval of the senate required in certain appointments.

The weight of these objections will be better understood in view of the recommendation of the commissioners that the legislature shall hold regular sessions but once in two years as heretofore, which circumstance would furnish the governor with the opportunity, if he should choose to utilize it, of removing any or all heads of departments immediately after the termination of the regular session of the legislature and filling their places with persons whose commissions would be valid until the end of the next session of the senate, which might not occur for nearly two years. By this means a governor, acting within his authority, could substantially evade the provision requiring these appointments to be approved by the senate.

Performances of like character under the monarchy are too fresh in the minds of the Hawaiian community to permit them to contemplate without dismay the possibility of a repetition thereof.

The governor, under the provisions of the act recommended by the commission, will have less check to his administration of affairs than was the case with the sovereigns under the monarchy, excepting only in the matter of tenure of office. Moreover, the features of the existing Hawaiian civil system, which compel a certain amount of publicity in all administrative acts, are swept away, and the governor may act in absolute secrecy, or, if he shall be so inclined, with the advice and under the influence of any persons he may choose to admit to his deliberations.

This feature of the proposed executive status, it will be seen, might expose the governor to influences hostile to the public good, and possibly to great and constantly recurring temptations to subordinate public to private interests.

The provision of the Hawaiian system which compels the president to consult his constitutional advisers lessens this danger.

Besides, this beneficial result of the existing system is the safeguard that it guarantees to the administration of public affairs through the diminished liability of the best of men to make mistakes when assisted by the judgment of others.

Hawaiian administration of affairs includes the conduct of a land system which provides for the disposal of the public lands in different ways and in areas varying in extent and often of great value, which are sometimes so situated as to be of pronounced importance to the public interests of agriculture and forestry.

It is submitted that it is most desirable that the consideration of these questions should not be left to the private judgment of one man, unassisted save perhaps by the pressing demands of capitalists and corporations.

For these reasons I recommend that the bill reported by the Hawaiian Commission be amended by the addition of the following paragraph, to wit:

“AMENDMENT.

“SEC. —. The treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, and superintendent of public works may be removed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate.

“The governor shall appoint the subordinate officers of the said respective heads of departments, but only on the nomination of the

heads of those departments to which said subordinate officers respectively belong.

"The said heads of departments shall be the special counselors of the governor, and shall be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy, disposition of public lands, appointments to office, and other matters of importance concerning which action is contemplated; but the governor shall not be bound to follow their advice."

Or, as an alternative proposition to the last paragraph:

"The treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public works, and commissioner of public lands shall be the special counselors of the governor, and shall be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy, disposition of public lands, appointments to office, and other matters of importance concerning which action is contemplated; but the governor shall not be bound to follow their advice."

SANFORD B. DOLE.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *November 9, 1898.*

A BILL to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 1. That the phrase "the laws of Hawaii," as used in this act without qualifying words, shall mean the constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii, including regulations having the effect of law and the decisions of the supreme court in force immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America.

The constitution and statute laws of the Republic of Hawaii then in force, set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under the authority of the legislature, and published in two volumes entitled "Civil Laws" and "Penal Laws," respectively, and in the Session Laws of the Legislature for the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are referred to in this act as "Civil Laws," "Penal Laws," and "Session Laws."

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SEC. 2. That the islands acquired by the United States of America under an act of Congress entitled "Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be known as the Territory of Hawaii.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SEC. 3. That a Territorial government, to be known as the "Government of Hawaii," is hereby established over the said Territory, with its capital at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.

CITIZENSHIP.

SEC. 4. That all white persons, including Portuguese, and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

APPLICATION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 5. That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States locally applicable, except as herein otherwise provided, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the

United States: *Provided*, That sections eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not apply to the Territory of Hawaii.

LAWS OF HAWAII.

SEC. 6. That the laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States or the provisions of this act, shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the legislature of Hawaii or the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii and the laws of Hawaii set forth in the following acts, chapters, and sections of the civil laws, penal laws, and session laws, and relating to the following subjects, are hereby repealed:

CIVIL LAWS: Sections two and three, Promulgation of laws; chapter five, Flag and seal; sections thirty to thirty-three, Tenders for supplies; chapter seven, Minister of foreign affairs; chapter eight, Diplomatic and consular agents; sections one hundred and thirty-four and one hundred and thirty-five, National museum; chapter twelve, Education of Hawaiian youths abroad; sections one hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty-six, Aid to board of education; chapter fourteen, Minister of the interior; sections one hundred and sixty-six to one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and seventy-four, and one hundred and seventy-five, Government lands; section one hundred and ninety, Board of commissioners of public lands; section four hundred and twenty-four, Bureau of agriculture and forestry; chapter thirty-one, agriculture and manufactures; chapter thirty-two, Kamie; chapter thirty-three, Taro flour; chapter thirty-four, Development of resources; chapter thirty-five, Agriculture; section four hundred and seventy-seven, Brands; chapter thirty-seven, Patents; chapter thirty-eight, Copyrights; sections five hundred and fifty-six and five hundred and fifty-seven, Railroad subsidy; chapter forty-seven, Pacific cable; chapter forty-eight, Hospitals; chapter fifty-one, Coins and currency; chapter fifty-four, Consolidation of public debt; chapter fifty-six, Post-office; chapter fifty-seven, Exemptions from postage; chapter fifty-eight, Postal savings bank; chapter sixty-two, Income tax; chapter sixty-five, Import duties; chapter sixty-six, Imports; chapter sixty-seven, Ports of entry and collection districts; chapter sixty-eight, Collectors; chapter sixty-nine, Registry of vessels; section ten hundred and eleven, Custom-house charges; section eleven hundred and two, Elections; section eleven hundred and thirty-two, Appointment of magistrate; last clause of first subdivision and fifth subdivision of section eleven hundred and forty-four, first subdivision of section eleven hundred and forty-five, Jurisdiction; sections eleven hundred and seventy-three to eleven hundred and seventy-eight, Translation of decisions; section eleven hundred and eighty-eight, Clerks of court; sections thirteen hundred and twenty-nine, thirteen hundred and thirty-one, thirteen hundred and thirty-two, thirteen hundred and forty-seven to thirteen hundred and fifty-four, juries; sections fifteen hundred and nine to fifteen hundred and fourteen, Maritime matters; chapter one hundred and two, Naturalization; section sixteen hundred and seventy-eight, Habeas corpus; chapter one hundred and eight, Arrest of debtors; subdivisions six, seven, ten, twelve to fourteen of section seventeen hundred and thirty-six, Garnishment; sections seventeen hundred and fifty-five to seventeen hundred and fifty-eight, Liens on vessels; and sections eighteen hundred and twenty-eight to eighteen hundred and thirty-two, Water rights.

PENAL LAWS: Chapter six, Treason; sections sixty-five to sixty-seven, Foot binding; chapter seventeen, Violation of postal laws; section three hundred and fourteen, Blasphemy; sections three hundred and seventy-one to three hundred and seventy-two, Vagrants; sections four hundred and eleven to four hundred and thirteen, Manufacture of liquors; chapter forty-three, Offenses on the high seas and other waters; sections five hundred and ninety-five and six hundred and two to six hundred and five, Jurisdiction; section six hundred and twenty-three, Procedure; sections seven hundred and seven hundred and one, Imports; section seven hundred and fifteen, Auction license; section seven hundred and forty-five, Commercial travelers; sections seven hundred and forty-eight to seven hundred and fifty-five, Firearms; sections seven hundred and ninety-six to eight hundred and nine, Coasting trade; sections eight hundred and eleven and eight hundred and twelve, Peddling foreign goods; sections eight hundred and thirteen to eight hundred and fifteen, Importation of live stock; section eight hundred and nineteen, Imports; sections eight hundred and eighty-six to nine hundred and six, Quarantine; section eleven hundred and thirty-seven, Consuls and consular agents; chapter sixty-seven, Whale ships; sections eleven hundred and forty-five to eleven hundred and seventy-nine and twelve hundred and four to twelve hundred and nine, Arrival, entry, and departure of vessels; chapters sixty-nine to seventy-six, Navigation and other matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; sections thirteen hundred and forty-seven and thirteen hundred and forty-eight, Fraudulent exportation; chapter seventy-eight, Masters and servants; chapter ninety-three, Immigration; sections sixteen hundred and one, sixteen hundred and eight, and sixteen hundred and twelve, Agriculture and forestry; chapter ninety-six, Seditious offenses, and chapter ninety-nine, Sailing regulations.

SESSION LAWS: Act fifteen, Elections; act twenty-six, Duties; act twenty-seven, Exemptions from duties; act thirty-two, Registry of vessels; section four of act thirty-eight, Importation of live stock; act forty-eight, Pacific cable; act sixty-five, Consolidation of public debt; act sixty-six, Ports of entry, and act sixty-eight, Chinese immigration.

CERTAIN OFFICES ABOLISHED.

SEC. 8. That the offices of President, minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior, minister of finance, minister of public instruction, auditor-general, deputy auditor-general, surveyor-general, marshal, and deputy marshal of the Republic of Hawaii are hereby abolished.

AMENDMENT OF OFFICIAL TITLES.

SEC. 9. That wherever the words "President of the Republic of Hawaii," or "Republic of Hawaii," or "Government of the Republic of Hawaii," or their equivalents, occur in the laws of Hawaii, they are hereby amended to read "governor of the Territory of Hawaii," or "Territory of Hawaii," or "Government of Hawaii," or their equivalents, as the context requires.

CONSTRUCTION OF EXISTING STATUTES.

SEC. 10. That all obligations, contracts, actions, prosecutions, and judgments existing and valid prior to the taking effect of this act shall continue to be as effectual as if this act had not been passed, and those

in favor of or against the Republic of Hawaii, and not assumed by or transferred to the United States, shall be equally valid in favor of or against the government of Hawaii. All offenses which by statute then in force were punishable as offenses against the Republic of Hawaii shall be punishable as offenses against the government of Hawaii, unless such statute is inconsistent with this act or shall be repealed or changed by law. All criminal and penal proceedings then pending in the courts of the Republic of Hawaii shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the name of the government of Hawaii; all such proceedings, all actions at law, suits in equity, and other proceedings then pending in the courts of the Republic of Hawaii shall be carried on to final judgment and execution in the corresponding courts of the government of Hawaii, and all process issued and sentences imposed before this act takes effect shall be as valid as if issued or imposed in the name of the government of Hawaii.

STYLE OF PROCESS.

SEC. 11. That the style of all process shall be "The government of Hawaii," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the government of Hawaii.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 12. That the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall consist of two houses, styled the senate and house of representatives, which shall organize and sit separately, except as otherwise herein provided.

The two houses shall be styled "The legislature of the Territory of Hawaii."

SEC. 13. That no person shall sit as a senator or representative in the legislature unless elected under and in conformity with this act.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 14. That a general election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and every second year thereafter.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE OF QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 15. That in case any election to a seat in either house is disputed and legally contested, the supreme court shall be the sole judge of whether or not a legal election for such seat has been held; and, if it shall find that a legal election has been held, it shall be the sole judge of who has been elected.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

SEC. 16. That no member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed by the governor or elected to any office of the government of Hawaii.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

SEC. 17. That no person holding office in, or under, or by authority of, the government, including notaries public and agents to take acknowledgments, nor any employee of said government, shall be eligible to election to the legislature or to hold the position of a member of the same while holding said office, nor shall any person be entitled to vote at any general election in the Territory of Hawaii prior to nineteen hundred and three, who, having been entitled to qualify and vote under the constitution and laws of Hawaii prior to October, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and since July, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, failed to register as such voter, unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. But this disqualification shall not apply to any person so entitled to a vote at a general election who was prevented from registering as a voter by reason of sickness or necessary absence from the Hawaiian Islands.

DISQUALIFICATION OF CERTAIN CLASSES.

SEC. 18. That no idiot or insaue person, and no person who shall be expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribes or being accessory thereto, and no person who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of larceny, bribery, gross cheat, or of any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding two years, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in, or under, or by authority of, the government, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SEC. 19. That every member of the legislature, and all officers of the government of Hawaii, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the legislature, or as an officer of the government of Hawaii (as the case may be).

OFFICERS AND RULES.

SEC. 20. That the senate and house of representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, not inconsistent with this act, and keep a journal.

AYES AND NOES.

SEC. 21. That the ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one-third of the members present, be entered on the journal.

QUORUM.

SEC. 22. That a majority of the number of members to which each house is entitled shall constitute a quorum of such house for the conduct of ordinary business, of which quorum a majority vote shall suffice; but the final passage of a law in each house shall require the vote of a majority of all the members to which such house is entitled.

SEC. 23. That a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 24. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present, the chairman shall count the number of members present.

PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS NOT MEMBERS.

SEC. 25. That each house may punish by fine, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, any person not a member of either house who shall be guilty of disrespect of such house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or

Who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such house; or

Who shall assault, arrest, or detain any witness or other person ordered to attend such house, on his way going to or returning therefrom; or

Who shall rescue any person arrested by order of such house.

But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 26. That the members of the legislature shall receive for their services, in addition to mileage at the rate of ten cents a mile each way, the sum of four hundred dollars for each regular session of the legislature, payable in three equal installments on and after the first, thirtieth, and fiftieth days of the session, and the sum of two hundred dollars for each extra session of the legislature.

PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 27. That each house may punish its own members for disorderly behavior or neglect of duty, by censure, suspension, or expulsion.

EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

SEC. 28. That no member of the legislature shall be held to answer before any other tribunal for any words uttered in the exercise of his legislative functions in either house.

EXEMPTION FROM ARREST.

SEC. 29. That the members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the respective houses; and in going to and returning from the same: *Provided*, That such privilege as to going and returning shall not cover a period of over ten days each way.

THE SENATE.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 30. That the senate shall be composed of fifteen members, who shall hold office for four years: *Provided, however*, That of the senators

elected at the first general election, two from the first district, one from the second, three from the third, and one from the fourth district shall hold office for two years only, the details of such apportionment to be provided for by the legislature.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 31. That vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled for the unexpired term at special elections.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

SEC. 32. That for the purpose of representation in the Senate, until otherwise provided by law, the Territory is divided into the following senatorial districts, viz:

First district: The island of Hawaii.

Second district: The islands of Mani, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe.

Third district: The island of Oahu.

Fourth district: The islands of Kauai and Niihau.

SEC. 33. That the electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect senators as follows:

In the first district, four;

In the second district, three;

In the third district, six;

In the fourth district, two.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

SEC. 34. That in order to be eligible to election as a senator, a person shall:

Be a male citizen of the United States;

Have attained the age of thirty years;

Have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years; be the owner, in his own right, of property in the Territory of the value of not less than two thousand dollars; or have been in receipt of a money income of not less than one thousand dollars during the year immediately preceding the date of the election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 35. That the house of representatives shall be composed of thirty members, elected, except as herein provided, every second year.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SEC. 36. That the term of office of the representatives elected at any general or special election shall be until the next general election held thereafter.

VACANCIES.

SEC. 37. That vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled for the unexpired term at special elections.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 38. That, for the purpose of representation in the house of representatives until otherwise provided by law, the Territory is divided into the following representative districts, namely:

First district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo, and Hamakua.

Second district: That portion of the island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona, and Kohala.

Third district: The islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe.

Fourth district: That portion of the island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

Fifth district: That portion of the island of Oahu lying west and north of the fourth district.

Sixth district: The islands of Kauai and Niihau.

APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 39. That the electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect representatives as follows:

In the first district, four;

In the second district, four;

In the third district, six;

In the fourth district, six;

In the fifth district, six;

In the sixth district, four.

QUALIFICATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 40. That, in order to be eligible to be a member of the house of representatives, a person shall, at the time of election:

Have attained the age of twenty-five years;

Be a male citizen of the United States;

Have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years;

And shall either own property in the Territory worth not less than five hundred dollars or have received a money income of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of election.

LEGISLATION.

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SEC. 41. That the first regular session of the legislature shall be held on the third Wednesday in February, nineteen hundred, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

SEC. 42. That neither house shall adjourn during any session for more than three days, or sine die, without the consent of the other.

SEC. 43. That if either house shall so adjourn without the consent of the other, the other house may proceed to legislate as though it were the sole legislative body, and may exercise the full powers of the legislature.

SEC. 44. That each session of the legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays: *Provided, however,* That the governor may extend such session for not more than thirty days.

The governor may convene the legislature, or the senate alone, in special session; and in case the seat of government shall be unsafe from an enemy, riot, or insurrection, or any dangerous disease, direct that any regular or special session shall be held at some other than the regular meeting place.

ENACTING CLAUSE—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SEC. 45. That the enacting clause of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii."

All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

SEC. 46. That no bill shall be introduced into either house by any member of such house unless it shall have first received thereon the written indorsement of three members of such house.

TITLE OF LAWS.

SEC. 47. That each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

READINGS OF BILLS.

SEC. 48. That a bill in order to become a law shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each house, the final passage of which in each house shall be by a majority vote of all the members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon its journal.

CERTIFICATION OF BILLS FROM ONE HOUSE TO THE OTHER.

SEC. 49. That every bill when passed by the house in which it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have originated, shall immediately be certified by the chairman and clerk and sent to the other house for consideration.

SIGNING BILLS.

SEC. 50. That, except as herein provided, all bills passed by the legislature shall, in order to be valid, be signed by the governor.

VETO OF GOVERNOR.

SEC. 51. That every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall be certified by the chairman and clerk of the house last considering it, and shall thereupon be presented to the governor. If he approves it he shall sign it and it shall become a law. If the governor does not approve such bill, he may return it, with his objections, to the legislature.

He may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes; but shall veto other bills, if at all, only as a whole.

PROCEDURE UPON RECEIPT OF VETO.

SEC. 52. That upon the receipt of a veto message from the governor, each house of the legislature shall enter the same at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider such bill, or part of a bill, and again vote upon it by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon its journal.

If after such reconsideration such bill, or part of a bill, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members to which each house is entitled, it shall thereby become law.

FAILURE TO SIGN OR VETO.

SEC. 53. That if the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill within ten days after it is delivered to him, it shall become law without his signature, unless the legislature adjourns sine die prior to the expiration of such ten days.

In computing such period of ten days Sundays and the day upon which the bill is delivered to the governor shall be excluded.

APPROPRIATIONS.

SEC. 54. That appropriations, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be made biennially by the legislature.

SEC. 55. That the governor shall submit to the senate, at each regular session of the legislature, estimates for appropriations for the succeeding biennial period.

SEC. 56. That in case of failure of the legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the then existing laws, the governor shall, upon the adjournment of the legislature, call it in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills, and until the legislature shall have acted the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make such payments, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bill shall be deemed to have been reappropriated.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 57. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, locally applicable, and the provisions of this act, but the legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the approval of Congress; nor shall it grant private charters, but it may by general act permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, agricultural, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loan, trust, and guarantee associations, for the establishment and conduct of cemeteries, and for the construction and operation of railroads, wagon roads, vessels, and irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association; nor shall any divorce be granted in the Territory unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the Territory for one year next preceding the application, but this provision shall not affect any action pending

when this act takes effect; nor shall any lottery or sale of lottery tickets be allowed; nor shall any public money be appropriated for the support or benefit of any sectarian, denominational, or private school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the government; nor shall the government of Hawaii, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision of the Territory, make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company or in any manner loan its credit for the use thereof; nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, except to meet a casual deficit in the revenues, to pay the interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, or any such subdivision thereof, for the erection of penal, charitable, and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, and harbor, and other public improvements, but the total of such indebtedness incurred in any one year by the Territory or any subdivision shall not exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of taxable property of the Territory or subdivision thereof, as the case may be, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation, and the total indebtedness for the Territory shall not at any time be extended beyond seven per centum of such assessed value, and the total indebtedness of any subdivision shall not at any time be extended beyond three per centum of such assessed value, but nothing in this provision shall prevent the refunding of any existing indebtedness at any time; nor shall any such loan be made upon the credit of the public domain or any part thereof. No retrospective law shall be enacted.

TOWN, CITY, AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 58. That the legislature may create town, city, and county municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof.

ELECTIONS.

EXEMPTION OF ELECTORS ON ELECTION DAY.

SEC. 59. That every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election day during his attendance at election and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of breach of the peace then committed, or in case of treason or felony.

SEC. 60. That no elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty on the day of election as to prevent his voting, except in time of war or public danger, or in case of absence from his place of residence in actual military service, in which case provision may be made by law for taking his vote.

METHOD OF VOTING FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 61. That each voter for representatives may cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected from the representative district in which he is entitled to vote. He may cast them all for one representative, or may apportion them among the several representatives in such manner as he sees fit: *Provided, however,* That any fractional division of a vote shall be void.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective representative districts shall be the representatives for such districts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 62. That in order to be qualified to vote for representatives a person shall—

First. Be a male citizen of the United States.

Second. Have resided in the Territory not less than one year preceding and in the representative district in which he offers to register not less than three months immediately preceding the time at which he offers to register.

Third. Have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Fourth. Prior to each regular election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for representatives for his district.

Fifth. Prior to such registration have paid, on or before the thirty-first day of March next preceding the date of registration, all taxes due by him to the government.

Sixth. Be able understandingly to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language.

METHOD OF VOTING FOR SENATORS.

SEC. 63. That each voter for senators may cast one vote only for each senator to be elected from the senatorial district in which he is entitled to vote.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective senatorial districts shall be the senators for such district.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS FOR SENATORS.

SEC. 64. That in order to be qualified to vote for senators a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this act of voters for representatives, and, in addition thereto, he shall own and be possessed in his own right of real property in the Territory of the value of not less than one thousand dollars, and upon which legal taxes shall have been paid on that valuation for the year next preceding the one in which such person offers to register; or shall have actually received a money income of not less than six hundred dollars during the year next preceding the first day of April next preceding the date of each registration.

SEC. 65. That no person shall be allowed to vote who is in the Territory by reason of being in the Army or Navy or attached to troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 66. That the rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections set forth in Ballou's Compilation, Civil Laws, Appendix, and the list of registering districts and precincts appended are continued in force with the following changes, to wit:

Strike out the preliminary proclamation and sections one to twenty-six inclusive, sections thirty and thirty-nine, the second and third paragraphs of section forty-eight, the second paragraph of section fifty, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-six.

In section twenty-nine strike out all after the word "Niihau" and in lieu thereof insert: "The boards of registration existing at the date of

the approval of this act shall go out of office, and new boards, which shall consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose terms of office shall be four years. Appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session shall be valid until the succeeding meeting of that body."

In section thirty-one strike out "the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven," and insert in lieu thereof "the last day of August and the tenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine."

Strike out the words "and the detailed record" in sections fifty-two and one hundred and twelve.

Strike out "marshal" wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof "chief sheriff."

Strike out of section fifty-three the words "except as provided in section one hundred and fourteen hereof."

In sections fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, seventy-one, seventy-five, eighty-six, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, and one hundred and thirteen strike out the words "minister" and "minister of the interior" wherever they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the words "secretary of the Territory."

In section fifty-six, paragraph three, strike out "interior office" and insert "office of the secretary of the Territory."

In section fifty-six, first paragraph, after the words "candidate for election" insert "to the legislature;" and in the last paragraph strike out the word "only."

Strike out the word "elective" in section sixty-four.

In sections twenty-seven, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-eight, seventy, and seventy-two strike out the words "minister of the interior" or "minister" wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof the word "governor."

Amend section sixty-seven so that it will read: "At least forty days before any election the governor shall issue an election proclamation and transmit copies of the same to the several boards of inspectors throughout the Territory or where such election is to be held."

In section seventy-five strike out the word "perfectly," and in section seventy-six strike out "in" and insert "on."

In section one hundred and twelve strike out "interior department" and insert in lieu thereof "office of the secretary of the Territory."

In section one hundred and fourteen strike out the word "Republic" wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof "Territory."

In section one hundred and fifteen strike out the words "minister" and "minister of the interior" and insert in lieu thereof "treasurer," and strike out all after the word "refreshments."

SEC. 67. That the legislature of the Territory may from time to time establish and alter the boundaries of election districts and voting precincts and apportion the senators and representatives to be elected from such districts.

CHAPTER 3.—THE EXECUTIVE.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 68. That the executive power of the government of Hawaii shall be vested in a governor, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold

office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. He shall be not less than thirty-five years of age; shall reside within the Territory; shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof; may grant pardons or reprieves for offenses against the laws of the said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President is made known thereon.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

SEC. 69. That the governor shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii within the said Territory, and whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia of the Territory to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion in said Territory, and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the Territory, or any part thereof, under martial law.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

SEC. 70. That all the powers and duties which by the laws of Hawaii are conferred upon or required of the President or any minister of the Republic of Hawaii (acting alone or in connection with any other officer or person or body) or the cabinet or executive council, and not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States, are conferred upon and required of the governor of the Territory of Hawaii, unless otherwise provided.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

SEC. 71. That there shall be a secretary of the said Territory, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislature, and all acts and proceedings of the governor, and promulgate proclamations of the governor. He shall, within thirty days after the end of each session of the legislature, transmit to the President, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States one copy each of the laws and journals of such session. He shall transmit to the President, semiannually, on the first days of January and July, a copy of the executive proceedings, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed in this act or as may be required of him by the legislature of Hawaii.

ACTING GOVERNOR IN CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES.

SEC. 72. That in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disability of the governor, or his absence from the Territory, the secretary shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of governor during such vacancy, disability, or absence, or until another governor is appointed and qualified.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SEC. 73. That there shall be an attorney-general, who shall have the powers and duties of the attorney-general and those of the powers and duties of the minister of the interior which relate to prisons, prisoners, and prison inspectors, notaries public, and escheat of lands under the laws of Hawaii, except as changed by this act and subject to modification by the legislature.

TREASURER.

SEC. 74. That there shall be a treasurer, who shall have the powers and duties of the minister of finance and those of the powers and duties of the minister of the interior which relate to licenses, corporations, companies, and partnerships, business conducted by married women, newspapers, registry of conveyances, and registration of prints, labels, and trade-marks under the laws of Hawaii, except as changed in this act and subject to modification by the legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

SEC. 75. That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land commission awards, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. In said laws "land patent" shall be substituted for "royal patent;" "commissioner of public lands" for "minister of the interior," "agent of public lands," and "commissioners of public lands," or their equivalents, and the words "that I am a citizen of the United States (or that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States as required by law)" for the words "that I am a citizen by birth (or naturalization) of the Republic of Hawaii (or that I have received letters of denization under the Republic of Hawaii, or that I have received a certificate of special right of citizenship from the Republic of Hawaii)." And no lease of agricultural land shall be granted, sold, or renewed by the government of Hawaii for a longer period than five years, until Congress shall otherwise direct. All funds arising from the sale or lease or other disposal of such lands shall be appropriated by the laws of the government of Hawaii and applied to such uses and purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory of Hawaii as are consistent with the joint resolution of annexation approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

SEC. 76. That the laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture and forestry, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force, subject to modification by Congress or the legislature. In said laws "commissioner of agriculture and forestry" shall be substituted respectively for "bureau," "bureau of agriculture and forestry," "commissioner," "commissioners of agriculture," and "commissioners for the Island of Oahu."

INVESTIGATION OF LAND LAWS.

SEC. 77. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to

enable the Secretary of Agriculture to examine the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, agriculture, and forestry, the proceedings thereunder, and all matters relating to public lands, forests, agriculture, and public roads bearing upon the prosperity of the Territory, and to report thereon to the President of the United States, which duties shall be performed with all convenient speed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 78. That there shall be a superintendent of public works, who shall have the powers and duties of the superintendent of public works and those of the powers and duties of the minister of the interior which relate to streets and highways, harbor improvements, wharves, landings, waterworks, railways, electric light and power, telephone lines, fences, pounds, brands, weights and measures, fires and fireproof buildings, explosives, eminent domain, public works, markets, buildings, parks and cemeteries, and other grounds and lands under the control and management of the minister of the interior, and those of the powers and duties of the minister of finance and collector-general which relate to pilots and harbor masters under the laws of Hawaii, except as changed by this act and subject to modification by the legislature. In said laws the word "legislature" shall be substituted for "councils," and the words "the circuit court" for "the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank."

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 79. That there shall be a superintendent of public instruction who shall have the powers and perform the duties conferred upon and required of the minister of public instruction by the laws of Hawaii as amended by this act and subject to modifications by the legislature.

AUDITOR AND DEPUTY AUDITOR.

SEC. 80. That there shall be an auditor and deputy auditor who shall have the powers and duties conferred upon and required of the auditor-general and deputy auditor-general, respectively, by act thirty-nine of the session laws, as amended by this act, subject to modification by the legislature. In said act "officer" shall be substituted for "minister" where used without other designation.

SURVEYOR.

SEC. 81. That there shall be a surveyor who shall have the powers and duties heretofore attached to the surveyor-general, except such as relate to the geodetic survey of the Hawaiian Islands.

CHIEF SHERIFF.

SEC. 82. That there shall be a chief sheriff and deputies who shall have the powers and duties of the marshal and deputies of the Republic of Hawaii under the laws of Hawaii, except as changed by this act, and subject to modification by the legislature.

SEC. 83. That the governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Hawaii, appoint the chief justice and justices of the supreme court, the judges of the circuit courts, the attorney-general, treasurer, commissioner of public lands, commissioner

of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, deputy auditor, surveyor, chief sheriff, members of the board of health, commissioners of public instruction, board of prison inspectors, board of registration and inspectors of election, and any other boards of a public character that may be created by law; and he may make such appointments when the senate is not in session by granting commissions, which shall, unless such appointments are confirmed, expire at the end of the next session of the senate. He may remove from office any of such officers except the chief justice and justices of the supreme court and the judges of the circuit courts, who shall be removable by impeachment only. All such officers shall hold office for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, except the chief justice and justices of the supreme court, who shall hold office during good behavior, and the judges of the circuit courts, whose terms of office shall be six years, and except the commissioners of public instruction and the members of said boards, whose terms of office shall be as provided by the laws of Hawaii.

The manner of appointment and removal and the tenure of all other officers shall be as provided by law; and the governor may appoint or remove any officer whose appointment or removal is not otherwise provided for.

The salaries of all officers other than those appointed by the President shall be as provided by the legislature, but those of the chief justice and the justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts shall not be diminished during their term of office.

All persons holding office in the Hawaiian Islands at the time this act takes effect shall, except as herein otherwise provided, continue to hold their respective offices until such offices become vacant, but not beyond the end of the first session of the senate, unless reappointed as herein provided, except the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court and the judges of the circuit courts, who shall continue in office until their respective offices become vacant.

CHAPTER IV.

THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. 84. That the judicial power of the Territory shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 85. That the supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and not less than two associate justices: *Provided, however,* That in case of the disqualification or absence of any justice thereof, in any cause pending before the court, on the trial and determination of said cause his place shall be filled as provided by law.

LAWS CONTINUED IN FORCE.

SEC. 86. That the laws of Hawaii relative to the judicial department, including civil and criminal procedure, except as amended by this act, are continued in force, subject to modification by Congress or the legislature. The provisions of said laws or any laws of the Republic of Hawaii which require juries to be composed of aliens or foreigners

only, or to be constituted by impaneling natives of Hawaii only, in civil and criminal cases specified in said laws, are repealed, and all juries shall hereafter be constituted without reference to the race or place of nativity of the jurors; but no person who is not a citizen of the United States or who can not understandingly speak, read, and write the English language, shall be a qualified juror in any court of the Territory of Hawaii. No plaintiff or defendant in any suit or proceeding in a court of the Territory of Hawaii shall be entitled to a trial by a jury impaneled exclusively from persons of any race.

DISQUALIFICATION BY RELATIONSHIP, PECUNIARY INTEREST, OR PREVIOUS JUDGMENT.

SEC. 87. That no person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case in which his relative by affinity or by consanguinity within the third degree is interested, either as a plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have either directly or through such relative any pecuniary interest. No judge shall sit on an appeal or new trial in any case in which he may have given a previous judgment.

IMPEACHMENT.

SEC. 88. That the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court and the judges of the circuit court of the Territory shall be liable to removal from office on impeachment by the house of representatives upon any of the following grounds, namely: Any act or negligence involving moral turpitude punishable by law as an offense and committed while in office, incapacity for the due performance of official duty, or maladministration in office.

The senate shall be a court with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives.

The chief justice of the supreme court shall be ex officio president of the senate in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself. Should the chief justice be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the governor shall preside over the senate during such trial.

Previous to the trial of any impeachment the senators shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to law and the evidence.

The judgment of the senate, in case of the conviction of the person impeached, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any place of honor, trust, or profit under the Government; but the person so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

CHAPTER 5.—UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

SEC. 89. That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress, shall be elected by the voters qualified to vote for members of the house of representatives of the legislature. The times, places, and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor duly elected, and a certificate shall be given accordingly.

FEDERAL COURT.

SEC. 90. That a judicial district of the United States is established for the Territory of Hawaii, to be called the district of Hawaii, which shall be included in the ninth judicial circuit of the United States. The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a district judge, a district attorney, and a marshal of the United States for the said district. The district court for the said district shall have, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court. The laws of the United States relating to appeals, writs of error, removal of causes, and other matters and proceedings as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States shall govern in such matters and proceedings as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the Territory of Hawaii. Regular terms of said court shall be held at Honolulu on the second Monday in April and October and at Hilo on the last Wednesday in January of each year; and special terms may be held at such times and places in said district as the said judge may deem expedient.

INTERNAL-REVENUE DISTRICT.

SEC. 91. That the Territory of Hawaii shall constitute a district for the collection of the internal revenue of the United States, with a collector, whose office shall be at Honolulu, and deputy collectors at such other places in the several islands as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

SEC. 92. That the Territory of Hawaii shall comprise a customs district of the United States, with ports of entry and delivery at Honolulu, Hilo, and Kahului.

CHAPTER 6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUES FROM WHARVES.

SEC. 93. That until further provision is made by Congress the wharves and landings constructed or controlled by the Republic of Hawaii on any seacoast, bay, roadstead, or harbor shall remain under the control of the government of Hawaii, which shall receive and enjoy all revenues derived therefrom, on condition that said property shall be kept in good condition for the use and convenience of commerce, but no tolls or charges shall be made for the use of any such property by the United States, or by any vessel of war, tug, revenue cutter, or other boat or transport in the service of the United States.

SEC. 94. That Hawaiian postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes at the post-offices of the Hawaiian Islands when this act takes effect shall not be sold, but, together with those that shall thereafter be received at such offices as herein provided, shall be canceled under the direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States; those previously sold and uncanceled shall, if presented at such offices within six months after this act takes effect, be received at their face

value in exchange for postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes of the United States of the same aggregate face value and, so far as may be, of such denominations as desired.

SEC. 95. That the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be and remain in the possession, use, and control of the government of Hawaii, and shall be maintained, managed, and cared for by it, at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress, or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the governor of Hawaii.

SEC. 96. That the following officers shall receive the following annual salaries, to be paid by the United States: The governor, five thousand dollars; the secretary of the Territory, three thousand dollars; the United States marshal, two thousand dollars; the United States district attorney, two thousand dollars. And the governor shall receive annually, in addition to his salary, the sum of five hundred dollars for stationery, postage, and incidentals; also his traveling expenses while absent from the capital on official business, and the sum of two thousand dollars for his private secretary.

IMPORTS FROM HAWAII INTO THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 97. That imports from any of the Hawaiian Islands, into any State or any other Territory of the United States of any dutiable articles not the growth, production, or manufacture of said islands, and imported into them after July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and before this act takes effect, shall pay the same duties that are imposed on the same articles when imported into the United States from any foreign country.

INVESTIGATION OF FISHERIES.

SEC. 98. That the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries of the United States is empowered and required to examine into the entire subject of fisheries and the laws relating to the fishing rights in the Territory of Hawaii, and report to the President touching the same, and to recommend such changes in said laws as he shall see fit. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available for the purposes aforesaid.

REPEAL OF LAWS CONFERRING EXCLUSIVE FISHING RIGHTS.

SEC. 99. That all laws of the Republic of Hawaii which confer exclusive fishing rights upon any person or persons are hereby repealed, and all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial inclosure shall be free to all citizens of the United States, subject however, to vested rights; but no such vested right shall be valid after three years from the taking effect of this act unless established as hereinafter provided.

PROCEEDINGS FOR OPENING FISHERIES TO CITIZENS.

SEC. 100. That any person who claims a private right to any such fishery shall, within two years after the taking effect of this Act, file his petition in a circuit court of the Territory of Hawaii, setting forth

his claim to such fishing right, service of which petition shall be made upon the attorney-general, who shall conduct the case for the Territory, and such case shall be conducted as an ordinary action at law.

That if such fishing right be established, the governor of Hawaii may proceed, in a manner provided by law for the condemnation of property for public use, to condemn such private right of fishing to the use of the citizens of the United States upon making just compensation, which compensation, when lawfully ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the Territory of Hawaii not otherwise appropriated.

QUARANTINE.

SEC. 101. That quarantine stations shall be established at such places in the Territory of Hawaii as the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital-Service of the United States shall direct, and the quarantine regulations for said islands relating to the importation of diseases from other countries shall be under the control of the Government of the United States. The quarantine station and grounds at the harbor of Honolulu, together with all the public property belonging to that service, shall be transferred to the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, and said quarantine grounds shall continue to be so used and employed until the station is changed to other grounds which may be selected by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The health laws of the government of Hawaii relating to the harbor of Honolulu and other harbors and inlets from the sea and to the internal control of the health of the islands shall remain in the jurisdiction of the government of Hawaii, subject to the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States; and the United States shall sustain one-half of the cost of the maintenance and execution of the health establishment of the government relating to the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, and the leper hospital at Kalihi, and the homes at which the children of lepers are received and cared for on the island of Molokai and at Kalihi.

SEC. 102. That all vessels carrying Hawaiian registers immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States shall be entitled to be registered as American vessels, with the benefits and privileges appertaining thereto. The provisions of law relating to ownership of American vessels by citizens of the United States shall not apply to such vessels.

SEC. 103. That the portion of the public domain heretofore known as Crown Land is hereby declared to have been, at the time of the transfer of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and prior thereto, the property of the Hawaiian government, and to be free and clear from any trust of or concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever upon the rents, issues, and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law. All valid leases thereof now in existence are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 104. That for the purposes of naturalization under the laws of the United States residence in the Hawaiian Islands prior to the taking effect of this Act shall be deemed equivalent to residence in the United States and in the Territory of Hawaii, and the requirement of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce former allegiance shall not apply to persons who have resided in said islands at least five years prior to the taking effect of this Act; but all other provisions of the laws of the United States relating to naturalization shall, so far as applicable, apply to persons in the said islands.

SEC. 105. That Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands when this Act takes effect may within one year thereafter obtain certificates of residence as required by "An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by an act approved November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States,' approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two," and until the expiration of said year shall not be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States if found therein without such certificates.

SEC. 106. That the legislature of the Republic of Hawaii may enact laws not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions prior to the taking effect thereof.

SEC. 107. That this Act shall take effect on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, except section one hundred and six hereof, which shall take effect immediately after the approval of this Act.

A BILL relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be recoined in the mints as United States coins.

SEC. 2. That when such coins have been received by either Government in sums not less than five hundred dollars, they shall be deposited as bullion in the mint at San Francisco, California, and shall be recoined in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. And the superintendent of the said mint shall pay for such coins, at their face value, to the proper officer or agent of the government depositing the same, the sum so deposited, in standard silver coins of the United States. The expenses of transmitting said coins to and from the Hawaiian Islands shall be borne equally by the United States and the government of Hawaii.

SEC. 3. That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the government of Hawaii, at their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to deposit such silver coins of the United States as shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu or at any government depository for the purpose of making such exchange under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 4. That any silver coins struck by the government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for recoinage at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of

the mint the bullion value per troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. That silver coins heretofore struck by the government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and two, and not afterwards.

SEC. 6. That no seigniorage, or mint dues, or charges shall be made or retained for the recoinage of the silver coins of the government of Hawaii at any mint of the United States, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and two, and after said date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

A BILL relating to postal savings banks in Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the laws of Hawaii relating to the establishment and conduct of any postal savings bank or institution are hereby repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury, in the execution of the agreement of the United States as expressed in an act entitled "A joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall pay the amounts on deposit in Hawaiian postal savings banks to the persons entitled thereto, according to their respective rights, and he shall make all needful orders, rules, and regulations for paying such persons and for notifying such persons to present their demands for payment. So much money as is necessary to pay said demands is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, when such payments shall begin, and none of said demands shall bear interest after said date and no deposit shall be made in said bank after said date.

Said demands of such persons shall be certified to by the chief executive of Hawaii as being genuine and due to the persons presenting the same, and his certificate shall be sealed with the official seal of the Territory and countersigned by its secretary, and shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall draw his warrant for the amount due upon the Treasurer of the United States, and when the same are so paid, no further liabilities shall exist, in respect of the same, against the Government of the United States or of Hawaii.

SEC. 2. Any money of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank that shall remain-unpaid to the persons entitled thereto on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and any assets of said bank, shall be turned over by the Government of Hawaii to the Treasurer of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause an account to be started, as of said date, between such Government of Hawaii and the United States in respect to said Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

APPENDIXES

1.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Summary as of the date of September 30, 1897.

Island.	Coffee.	Cane.	Rice.	Grazing.	Forest, etc.	Estimated value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Hawaii	62,890	18,156	140	368,849	749,302	\$1,874,900
Maui	8,180	520	110	112,570	58,550	453,800
Oahu	800	2,050	327	71,414	13,778	983,500
Kauai	4,400	4,900	400	80,050	86,650	648,000
Molokai				40,625		77,500
Lanai and Kahoolawe				77,669		70,000
Laysan, etc., Islands						40,000
Total	76,270	25,626	977	751,177	908,280	4,147,700
						Value.
Building lots, Honolulu						\$521,800.00
Building lots, town of Hilo						160,000.00
Esplanade and city front:						
Leased lots (including esplanade storage), rent \$27,000 per annum						450,000.00
Old lots unleased, including fish market, custom-house site, etc						250,000.00
Old lots (reclaimed land)						100,000.00
Total value						1,481,800
						5,629,500

The total area of the government lands may be roughly classified as follows:

	Acres.
Valuable building lots	145
Cane lands	25,626
Rice lands	977
Coffee lands	76,270
Homesteads, government interest in	20,000
Grazing lands, of various qualities	451,200
Forest lands (high)	681,282
Rugged, inaccessible mountain tracts	227,000
Barren lands, nominal value	300,000
	1,782,500

NOTE.—Since the date of September 30, to which the foregoing summary applies, and up to the date of August 12, 1898, patent grants conveying fee-simple titles have been issued for 9,860, acres in round numbers, valued at \$48,500—almost wholly of agricultural lands on the island of Hawaii.

The totals of the above summary would therefore stand corrected as follows:

Total area	acres..	1,772,640
Total value		\$5,581,000

Increase in values, however, has been such that the above might be considered a conservative estimate.

CROWN LANDS.

The printed report of the agent of crown lands for 1894 gives a full statement of those lands as of that date. After the passage of the land act of 1895 those lands came under the control of the commissioners of public lands, and are included in the foregoing summary.

Since the date of the "land act of 1895" from such "crown lands" patent giving fee simple titles have been granted for an area in round numbers of 9,960 acres, at a valuation of \$36,400.

The above classification of Government lands is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and the statement in my report of 1894 to the Surveyor-General applies also at this date, "that the lack of positive knowledge of quality and adaptability of the soil in untried sections, and the imperceptible gradation by which the best lands merge into indifferent, and indifferent into that of nominal value, makes a report of this nature to a considerable extent a matter of personal opinion rather than of scientific certainty."

I would further state that under the head of "Grazing lands and high forest land" is included a large area which in the future may be devoted to a class of temperate climate products, grain, fruits, etc., which area is now practically undeveloped.

The estimate of values of Government lands has been made independently of the leases and rents received from same. In the case of recent leases these rents are fairly representative of the value of the land, but in many of the older leases are much below the present standard of value.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER LAND ACT OF 1895.

The report of the commissioners of public lands for the period 1896-97, pages 7 to 12, shows transactions under the 1895 land act to the date of January 1, 1898, the summary of page 8 being the clearest general statement.

I have corrected the summary to bring the same to the date of August 12, 1898, as follows:

Summary of lands taken up under the general systems of the land act of 1895 to date of August 12, 1898.

	Number.	Acres.	Value.
Right of purchase leases	324	16, 114	\$105, 192
Cash freeholds	19	716	3, 948
Special agreements	86	6, 197	44, 653
Homestead leases	67	934	.....
Total.....	496	23, 961	153, 793

Further data as to receipts, revenue from rents, etc., will be found in the report of the commissioner of public lands referred to.

J. F. BROWN, *Agent of Public Lands.*

AUGUST 29, 1898.

2.

Statement showing name, area, locality, etc., of public lands.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

District.	Name.	Area.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>		
Kona	Punwaawaa	40,000	\$25,000	Good grazing.
	Haleohiu	500	750	Remnant.
	Waiaha, 2.	260	250	Coffee land.
	Puaa	860	1,000	Rocky.
	Onouli	360	500	Dense forest.
	Honomalino	6,000	13,750	Coffee and grazing.
	Kealakehe	3,460	2,500	Rocky grazing.
	Honuaula	5,400	5,000	Mountain grazing.
	Honalo	920	2,000	Coffee and wood.
	Keopuka	40	250	Coffee land.
	Waiea	1,300	3,000	Forest.
	Kalamakowali		500	Homesteads.
	Kaukalua-Alae	1,300	2,000	Forest.
	Kaohe	850	1,200	Coffee and forest.
	Kukuiope	3,600	3,500	Forest.
	Olelomoana	3,400	3,000	Rocky grazing.
	Opihibali			
	Olelomoana		500	Homesteads.
	Kipahoe	7,500	5,000	Rocky grazing.
	Alika			
	Hoopuloa	1,300	2,500	Forest.
	Okoe	1,000	1,000	Barren lava.
	Kaulanamauna	3,400	2,000	Dry grazing.
	Puuanahulu	83,000	10,000	Grazing.
	Kukio	3,500	500	Do.
	Akahipu		2,000	Homesteads.
	Kaulana			
	Awalua-Ohiki	4,135	900	Rocky grazing.
	Ooma	1,200	3,500	Coffee and wood.
	Ooma uka	1,300	3,000	Do.
	Kealakehe lots		600	Homesteads.
	Total	174,585	96,700	
Kohala	Pololu	1,300	10,000	Deep valley.
	Kaahuhu	1,300	22,250	Cane and grazing.
	Kawaihae	13,000	25,000	Dry grazing.
	Waimea	40,600	66,000	Do.
	Kahei	560	12,000	Cane and grazing.
	Hualua	275	5,000	Do.
	Opihipau	450	5,000	Do.
	Hukiaa	380	4,000	Do.
	Punepa	399	1,200	Good grazing.
	Awalua	224	2,000	Do.
	Kapaa-Puukole	1,500	3,500	Rocky grazing.
	Pili lands	9,341	6,000	Dry grazing.
	Various remnants	2,200	7,100	Grazing.
	Total	71,529	169,050	
Kau	Kapapala	172,780	100,000	Grazing.
	Waiohinu	15,210	35,000	Cane and grazing.
	Manuka	22,800	10,000	Dry grazing.
	Keaa-Mohoae	1,200	15,000	Do.
	Kamaea-Pueo	12,500		
	Pumakaa-Kiolokaa	7,765	7,000	Grazing and wood.
	Kawala	2,800	20,000	Cane land.
	Kaunamana			
	Hionaa	1,362	3,000	Grazing.
	Kaala-iki	11,600	15,000	Do.
	Mohokey	2,760	10,000	Cane and grazing.
	Ninole		4,000	Homesteads.
	Wailau	6,500	7,000	Wood land.
	Makaka-Moaula	11,900	25,000	Cane and wood.
	Kaahuhuula	2,700	5,000	Grazing and wood.
	Kaalaala	16,900	25,000	Cane, wood, etc.
	Total	283,777	281,000	
Puna	Olaa	54,000	121,750	Coffee land.
	Apua	9,420	8,000	Dry grazing.
	Kehena	800	2,000	Do.
	Waiaholea	5,310	10,000	Do.
	Kaimu			
	Various government remnants	26,000	22,000	
	Total	95,530	163,750	

Statement showing name, area, locality, etc., of public lands—Continued.

ISLAND OF HAWAII—Continued.

District.	Name.	Area.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>		
Hamakua.....	Kaapahu	100	\$5,000	Cane land.
	Kaiwili-Kaala	2,200	15,000	Cane and wood.
	Hoea-Kaao	2,500	15,000	Do.
	Paauiho	15,000		Homesteads.
	Kaohu-Papalele	2,500	15,000	Coffee and wood.
	Kaohu, 2	14,500	20,000	Mountain grazing
	Kaohu, 3, 4, and 5	200,150	35,000	Do.
	Hauola	200	8,000	Cane Land.
	Kainehe		500	Homesteads.
	Kekuaelele	15	700	Cane land.
	Kemau	11	300	
	Kaapahu		2,500	Homesteads.
	Kaunamano		1,200	Do.
	Kaao-Paalaea	1,015	30,000	Cane land.
	Nienie	8,000	18,000	Grazing.
	Ahualoa, 1 and 2		3,000	Homesteads.
	Lauka	133	5,500	Cane land.
	Au	163	4,200	Do.
	Kaunahu		750	Homesteads.
	Kapulena	1,000	3,000	Grazing.
	Hanapai	78	2,500	Cane land.
	Kamoku	2,600	5,000	Good grazing.
	Laupahoehoe-Awini	13,000	20,000	Mountain land.
	Honokala	5,180	47,750	Cane, grazing, etc.
	Kalopa	6,600	66,500	Do.
	Waipio lands	5,000	5,000	Rice, grazing, etc.
	Waimanu	5,000	7,500	Taro and rice.
	Total	269,945	351,900	
Hilo	Waiakea	95,000	262,500	Cane and coffee.
	Ponahawai remnant		1,000	Homesteads.
	Piihonua	57,200	5,000	Cane, coffee, etc.
	Humuula	101,500	80,000	Cane forest.
	Hakalau-Iki	570	25,000	Cane land.
	Manowaiopae	180	5,000	Do.
	Kaumana remnant		1,500	Rough lava.
	Kaiwili lots		4,500	Homesteads.
	Kaapoko	130	9,000	Cane land.
	Kaieie	635	8,000	Cane and forest.
	Kawainui	500	9,000	Do.
	Kulaimano	347	19,000	Cane land.
	Kaupakuea	210	5,000	Cane and wood.
	Kaakepa	194	5,000	Cane land.
	Hononu	3,000	35,000	Cane and coffee.
	Kaiwili-Wailea	4,500	45,000	Cane, coffee, etc.
	Kamaee	2,230	25,000	Do.
	Lepoia-Kauniho	400	15,000	Cane land.
	Opea-Peleau	1,100	10,000	Cane and forest.
	Piha	4,250	15,000	Cane, coffee, etc.
	Waikaumalo-Wailua	4,000	21,000	Do.
	Maulua	3,000	61,500	Cane land.
	Papaaloa	10,000	15,000	Coffee and forest.
	Kuala		5,000	Homestead, forest.
	Ookala	1,360	35,000	Cane and wood.
	Manowaialee	1,200	3,000	Woodland.
	Total	291,506	795,000	

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina	Wahikuli	2,800	\$10,000	Cane and grazing.
	Various remnants		5,000	Mostly cane land.
	Olowalu	6,025	20,000	Cane and mountain land.
	Ukumehame	11,000	15,000	Grazing and mountain land.
	Puuike	660	2,000	Grazing.
	Total	20,485	52,000	
Kula	Keokea-Waiohuli	16,000	60,000	Corn and grazing.
	Kealahou	120	2,600	Grazing.
	Kamaole	4,360	6,000	Rocky grazing.
	Waiahoa	4,500	8,000	Grazing.
	Alae-Keahua	2,800	10,000	Do.
	Omaopio			
	Total	27,780	86,500	

Statement showing name, area, locality, etc., of public lands—Continued.

ISLAND OF MAUI—Continued.

District.	Name.	Area.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>		
Hana	Waiohonn	395	\$6,000	Cane land.
	Wailua	100	3,500	Do.
	Makapuu	700	700	Rocky grazing.
	Honomaele	1,000	1,000	Do.
	Wakiu	1,000	1,500	Do.
	Kawaipapa	400	500	Do.
	Kakio	1,100	1,100	Grazing.
	Papahawahawa	300	300	Do.
	Hana forest tract	14,000	13,100	Mountain land.
	Total	18,995	27,700	
Koolau	Pahoa	1,500	1,500	Mountain forest.
	Koolau forest	15,500	33,500	Water rights.
	Wailua 1 and 2	3,000	8,000	Rice, coffee, etc.
	Keanae	11,000	12,000	Coffee and forest.
	Honomanu	2,200	15,000	Water rights.
	Total	33,200	75,000	
Hamakua	Makawao	5,000	15,000	Grazing and wood.
	Hamakualoa	9,000	20,000	Forest, etc.
	Hamakualoa water right		50,000	
	Hamakualoa remnants	250	1,500	
	Total	14,250	86,500	
Wailuku	Kou	610	15,000	Cane land.
	Kapoio	30	3,000	Do.
	Polipoli	70	7,000	Do.
	Total	710	25,000	
Kaanapali	Kahakuloa	10,500	10,000	Dry grazing.
	Napili	300	1,000	Do.
	Honokawai	4,000	12,000	Do.
	Total	14,800	23,000	
Honuaula	Kanaio	7,600	6,000	Rocky grazing.
	Papaka	300	400	Do.
	Kualapa	400	500	Do.
	Kanahena	1,000	600	Do.
	Onau	600	1,200	Do.
	Papaanui	4,600	1,300	Do.
	Total	14,500	10,000	
Kahikinui	Kahikinui	25,000	25,000	Good grazing.
Kauapo	Kaniaula-Alaakua	1,500	1,000	Rocky grazing.
	Naholoku	800	500	Barren grazing.
	Nakula tract	1,500	1,500	Grazing.
	Nakula Mountain tract	4,200	2,000	Do.
	Total	8,000	5,000	
Kipahulu	Paupauluna, etc	150	1,300	Cane and grazing.
	Kipahulu forest	1,000	1,000	Forest.
	Total	1,150	2,300	

ISLAND OF LANAI AND KAHoolaWE.

Lanai	Mahana	7,900	8,000	Grazing.
	Kalulu	6,000	6,000	Do.
	Kaunolu	7,400	7,500	Do.
	Kealia-Paanili	6,300	6,000	Do.
	Kamao	2,700	2,500	Do.
	Kamoku	8,300	8,000	Do.
	Paomai	9,000	12,000	Do.
	Total	47,600	50,000	
Kahoolawe		30,000	20,000	Do.

Statement showing name, area, locality, etc., of public lands—Continued.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

District.	Name.	Area.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>		
Molokai	Hoolehua	3,700	\$4,000	Grazing.
	Punalau	80	100	Fish ponds.
	Kamiloloa	1,300	1,100	Grazing.
	Makakupaia	1,200	900	Do.
	Makolelau remnant	1,200	1,000	Do.
	Kahananui	230	500	Do.
	Sundry remnant	5,000	5,000	Grazing and mountain.
	Ualapue	700	2,500	Do.
	Kalamaula	6,700	10,000	Do.
	Palaau	11,300	30,000	Do.
	Kapaakea	2,200	5,000	Do.
	Total	33,660	60,100	

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

	Oloheua	1,150	7,000	Cane and grazing.
	Kamamalo	2,400	15,000	Do.
	Papaa	2,000	2,000	Forest.
	Waioli	3,100	4,000	Grazing and mountain.
	Napali	13,400	5,000	Mountain land.
	Kalahee	4,000	15,000	Grazing and wood.
	Hanapepe	8,000	60,000	Cane, grazing, and valuable water rights.
	Waimea	92,400	200,000	Do.
	Hanalei	16,000	45,000	Cane and grazing.
	Anahola-Kapaa	13,400	120,000	Rice, cane, etc.
	Wailua	20,200	175,000	Do.
	Total	176,050	648,000	

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Kona	Waikiki lands	60	6,000	Rice lands.
	Kapahulu	730	3,000	Diamond Head.
	Kepuhi	11	1,500	Rice land.
	Kaauwaeloa	18	2,000	Do.
	Pukele-Waiomao	940	6,000	Rice and grazing.
	Puahia-Piliamoo, etc	50	4,000	Taro and rice land.
	Wailupe	40	1,600	Fish pond.
	Kuliouou	500	4,000	Grazing.
	Kaluaalea, etc	700	3,500	Mountain tract.
	Waahila	200	1,600	Grazing.
	Pahao	50	1,500	Do.
	Kahoiwai, etc	30	1,000	Do.
	Kahaniki	1,300	30,000	Grazing and building lots.
	Kapalama lands	10	3,000	Rice land.
	Kapaloa	10	2,500	Rice and taro lands.
	Total	4,649	71,200	
Ewa	Manana	5	1,000	Rice land.
	Waimano	2,600	5,000	Grazing, mountain.
	Kaihiakapu, etc	740	5,000	Fish pond.
	Waikakalaua	500	2,000	Grazing.
	Pouhala	800	3,000	Grazing and fish pond.
	Weloka	26	3,000	Fish pond.
	Honokawailani, etc	11	1,500	Kula and rice land.
	Aiea	1,170	8,000	Grazing.
	Total	5,852	28,500	
Waianae	Kahanaiki	690	7,000	Grazing.
	Makua	2,600		
	Keawaula	330		
	Waianae-kai	6,100	75,000	Cane and mountain land.
	Waianaeuka	14,700	50,000	Grazing and mountain.
	Keau	2,430	8,000	Grazing.
	Lualualei	14,700	55,000	Cane and grazing.
	Nanakuli	3,430	10,000	Grazing.
	Total	44,980	205,000	

Statement showing name, area, locality, etc., of public lands—Continued.

ISLAND OF OAHU—Continued.

District.	Name.	Area.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
Waialua	Mokuleia	14,000	\$14,000	Grazing and mountain.
	Kealia			
	Kawahapai			
	Kuaokala			
Koolau	Kaipapau	160	600	Grazing.
	Waiahole lands	300	7,000	Rice and grazing.
	Pupukea	2,350	5,000	Grazing.
	Poumalu	2,000	5,000	Do.
	Waialea	730	3,000	Do.
	Hanula	1,570	5,000	Do.
	Makawai-Hopeke	1,200	6,000	Rice and grazing.
	Kealahala	370	5,000	Cane and grazing.
	Kaluapuhi, etc	1,500	16,000	Rice, grazing, etc.
	Kawaihoa	500	5,000	Do.
	Waimanalo	6,500	100,000	Cane and grazing.
Total		17,180	157,600	

RECAPITULATION.

Island.	District.	Acres.	Estimated value.
Hawaii	Kona	174,585	\$96,700
	Kohala	71,529	169,050
	Hamakua	269,945	351,900
	Hilo	291,506	795,000
	Puna	95,530	163,750
	Kau	288,777	281,000
	Total	1,191,872	1,857,400
Maui	Lahaina	20,485	52,000
	Kula	27,730	86,500
	Hana	18,995	27,700
	Koolau	33,200	75,000
	Hamakua	14,250	86,500
	Wailuku	710	25,000
	Kaanapali	14,800	23,000
	Honuaula	14,500	10,000
	Kaupo	8,000	5,000
	Kahikinui	25,000	25,000
	Kipahulu	1,150	2,300
	Total	178,870	418,000
Lanai		47,600	50,000
Kahoolawe		30,000	20,000
Molokai		33,660	60,100
Oahu	Kona	4,649	71,200
	Ewa	5,852	28,500
	Waianae	44,980	205,000
	Waialua	14,000	14,000
	Koolau	17,180	157,600
	Total	86,661	476,300

Island.	Acres.	Value.
Kanai	176,050	\$648,000
Oahu	86,661	476,300
Lanai	47,600	50,000
Kahoolawe	30,000	20,000
Molokai	33,660	60,100
Maui	178,870	418,000
Hawaii	1,191,872	1,857,400
Laysan, etc., islands		40,000
Grand total	1,744,713	3,569,800

NOTE.—The above area is exclusive of lands under the control of the minister of the interior, as well as lands now held for settlement purposes under the provisions of the "Land act, 1895." These, in the aggregate, comprise an acreage of 28,000.

PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE,
Honolulu, October 1, 1898.

3.

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior as of August 12, 1898.

INTERIOR OFFICE.

Constructing counter	\$346.00
2 desks on counter	45.00
Map stand	44.00
License stand	14.00
Drawers for blank forms	91.00
3 sets letter racks	38.00
Pigeonholes in case	18.00
Counter railings	328.00
Minister's table and appurtenances	150.00
Chief clerk's table and appurtenances	150.00
Bookkeeper's desk and appurtenances	100.00
Cash tables	75.00
2 tables assistant clerks	80.00
2 glass paper cases, at \$150	300.00
1 book cupboard	45.00
1 sideboard	350.00
1 long table	100.00
2 revolving bookstands	60.00
1 clock	30.00
4 rugs, large	140.00
4 rugs, small	40.00
1 typewriter and stand	120.00
1 typewriter table (spare)	15.00
2 iron safes, \$300, \$200	500.00
1 small safe	50.00
Oil paintings, viz: Frederick William of Prussia, Blucher, Admiral Thomas, Sam'l G. Wilder	800.00
Records of patents of invention, corpora- tions, copyrights, trade-marks, etc	2,000.00
Chairs and office stools	75.00
Round table	20.00
Fruit and game, 2 paintings	40.00
Stationery and blanks, etc	300.00
Cocoa matting	10.00
Laws, English version, 1,598 volumes	3,729.00
Laws, Hawaiian version, 1,585 volumes	2,168.00
	<hr/>
	12,371.00

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

6 large crystal electroliers, at \$125	\$750.00
12 pairs window curtains, 12 gilt window cornices, at \$50	600.00
1 cornice and canopy over platform	600.00
Carpeting on platform	20.00
3 large mirrors, gilt frames, marble slabs, \$350, \$300, \$300	950.00
1 desk, black and gold	50.00
1 large walnut library table	150.00
1 small walnut marble-top table	25.00
1 koa console stand	150.00
6 gilt oval frames, at \$15	90.00
1 pair antlers, koa stand	50.00
17 black walnut chairs, leather seat and back, at \$6	102.00
7 cuspidors	7.00
3 waste baskets	3.00
4 black walnut Senate tables, at \$40	160.00
2 large French vases	100.00
Large carpet, hall, say 170 yards, at \$2.50 ..	425.00
1 linen rug	9.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE BUILDING—continued.

Oil portraits, viz: Kamehameha I, Kamehameha II, Queen Kamamalu, Kekauluohi, Napoleon III, Emperor Alexander of Russia, Emperor of Austria, at \$200.....	\$1,400.00	
Oil portrait, Louis Philippe, of France, \$500.....	500.00	
		\$6,141.00

LOWER HALL, EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

1 ebony marble-top table.....	\$100.00	
7 heavy chairs.....	28.00	
1 sideboard, oak.....	200.00	
1 paper cupboard (legislature).....	50.00	
Cocoa matting.....	30.00	
Rug.....	20.00	
Oil portraits, viz: Kamehameha III, Queen Kalama, Kamehameha IV, Lunalilo, at \$200.....	800.00	
Koa letter box.....	10.00	
Bulletin board.....	10.00	
		1,248.00

STAIRWAY.

2 bronze lamp bearers.....	\$200.00	
Pier table.....	50.00	
French clock.....	150.00	
		400.00

UPPER HALL, EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

1 ebony marble-top table.....	\$100.00	
1 ebony marble-top table.....	100.00	
Oil portrait, Kalakaua.....	500.00	
Oil portrait, Liliuokalani.....	500.00	
Oil portrait, J. C. Dominis.....	100.00	
1 koa square table.....	30.00	
8 heavy chairs.....	32.00	
1 office chair.....	6.00	
1 wooden screen.....	10.00	
1 small table.....	10.00	
1 leather lounge.....	10.00	
2 lithograph portraits, King and Queen of Italy.....	20.00	
Hall carpet.....	50.00	
Cocoa matting.....	10.00	
		1,478.00

LAND OFFICE.

Records of land awards and patents.....	\$82,265.66	
Records, boundary commission.....	1,000.00	
Records, privy council.....	25,000.00	
Records of naturalization and sundry account books.....	500.00	
Printed indexes, awards, and grants.....	1,300.00	
Sundry copies old laws.....	100.00	
Office furniture.....	72.50	
Newspapers, bound.....	1,200.00	
Legislative records and manuscript.....	10,733.00	
		122,171.16

PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE.

1 fireproof safe.....	\$350.00	
1 office table.....	100.00	
1 office table.....	75.00	
1 standing desk.....	75.00	

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE—continued.

1 map case	\$40.00	
1 typewriter and table	135.00	
1 mimeograph	20.00	
1 water filter and table	8.00	
7 office chairs	20.00	
Easel and map board	10.00	
Cabinet letter file	10.00	
1 book and document case	30.00	
Sundry stationery	200.00	
Sundry stationery, suboffices	150.00	
Maps, records, and documents	10,000.00	
		\$11, 273.00
		\$155, 082.16

REGISTRY OF CONVEYANCES.

Records:

3 books (written), at \$1	\$3.00	
177 books (written), at \$8	1, 416.00	
16 books (written), unused or in current use, at \$8	128.00	
Copyists' work on 91,746 pages, estimated at one-fourth of recording charge....	57, 341.25	58, 888.25

Indexes to records:

6 sets new-plan indexes, 38 volumes, at \$10	\$380.00	
Cost of abstract work for and writing up new indexes, five and three-fourths years, to March, 1894, at \$110 per month	7, 590.00	
Cost of indexing, four and one-third years, to August, 1898, at \$75 per month	3, 900.00	11, 870.00

Furniture and fixtures:

1 iron safe (old style)	125.00	
1 calendar clock	15.00	
1 koa cabinet desk	10.00	
1 koa desk top to counter	12.00	
Counter with drawers and lockers	75.00	
2 counter index racks	15.00	
1 cabinet (old style) for filing papers ..	5.00	
1 long koa table with drawers	12.00	
2 small koa tables with drawers	15.00	
2 long pine tables (with desk top)	20.00	
1 Med. pine table, stained	6.00	
1 square walnut table	5.00	
13 assorted chairs (8 as is)	15.00	
1 copy press, etc	7.00	
1 letter scale and magnifying glass	3.50	
1 office date stamp	5.00	
1 set rubber stamps	12.00	
Reference law books and dictionaries ..	20.00	
1 Remington typewriter and case	100.00	477.50

Stationery:

Assorted stationery on hand	86.00	71, 321.75
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BUREAU PUBLIC WORKS.

Office furniture	\$700.00	
Plans, drafts, maps, etc	1, 000.00	
Instruments and implements	650.00	2, 350.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Hawaii:

North Hilo, Laupahoehoe, court-house.	\$400.00
Hilo, kerosene storehouse	500.00
South Hilo, Hilo, court-house	6,000.00
Hilo, sheriff's house.....	2,500.00
Hilo, jail	3,000.00
Hilo, fire-engine house.....	2,500.00
Hilo, powder magazine.....	400.00
Puna, court-house and jail	800.00
Kau, Waiohinu, court-house and jail...	1,500.00
South Kona, Hookena, court-house	700.00
North Kona, Kailua, court-house and jail	1,300.00
South Kohala, Waimea, court-house	2,000.00
North Kohala, court-house	3,500.00
North Kohala, lockup	1,500.00
Honokaa, court-house and jail	2,500.00
Hilo, wharf shed.....	600.00
Waiakea, wharf shed	800.00

\$30,500.00

Maui:

Lahaina, court-house.....	4,000.00
Jail and keeper's house.....	3,200.00
Lahaina, market.....	1,500.00
Wailuku, court-house.....	4,000.00
Wailuku, jail and police court.....	2,500.00
Kahului, custom-house.....	14,700.00
Kahului, jail and keeper's house.....	400.00
Ulupalakua, court-house and jail.....	800.00
Hana, court-house and jail	800.00
Makawao, court-house and lockup.....	1,000.00
Paia, jail	400.00
Makena, wharf storehouse.....	200.00
Molokai, Pukoo court-house and jail...	500.00

34,000.00

Oahu:

Honolulu—

Executive building	350,000.00
Bungalow	6,000.00
Barracks.....	8,000.00
Old palace stables.....	2,000.00
Judiciary building	130,000.00
Kapunaiwa building	30,000.00
Post-office	20,000.00
Honolulu hale.....	5,000.00
Police station	54,000.00
Fish market	28,000.00
Old custom-house.....	8,000.00
C. Brewer & Co.'s building.....	9,000.00
Custom-house and warehouses.....	52,000.00
Government workshop and ware- house.....	7,000.00
Powder magazine and keeper's house.....	1,700.00
Chinese laundries.....	8,000.00
Oahu jail	25,000.00
Royal mausoleum	8,000.00
Signal station, Diamond Head.....	1,500.00
Forester's house, Makiki.....	600.00
Government nursery buildings.....	5,700.00
Electric-light station building.....	5,700.00
Central fire station	28,000.00
Engine house No.1	2,400.00
Engine house No.3.....	9,900.00
Government yard, stables, and buildings.....	3,000.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS—continued.

Oahu—Continued.

Honolulu—Continued.

Pacific Mail warehouse.....	\$8,000.00
Pilot office and boat house	1,500.00
Pacific Mail wharf shed.....	2,400.00
Likelike wharf shed	800.00
Kinai wharf shed	1,600.00
I. I. wharf shed	2,300.00
Oceanic wharf shed	5,000.00
Brewer's wharf shed.....	2,300.00
Nuuanu street wharf shed	2,400.00
Boat landing wharf shed.....	300.00

Ewa—

Manana court-house and jail.....	1,300.00
Waianae court-house and jail.....	600.00
Waiialaa court-house and jail.....	1,500.00
Koolauloa, Hauula court-house and jail	1,100.00
Koolaupoko, Kaneohe court-house and jail.....	800.00

\$837,200.00

Kauai:

Waimea—

Waimea court-house	500.00
Lockup.....	100.00
Koloa, Koloa court-house and jail.....	1,200.00

Lihue—

Nawiliwili court-house.....	1,800.00
Nawiliwili jail.....	1,000.00
Nawiliwili jailor's house	400.00

Hanalei, Waioli court-house and jail	600.00
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5,600.00

GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

4 arc dynamos, lights, and appurtenances .	\$12,000.00
2 incandescent dynamos, lights, and appurtenances	12,000.00
Main wires and poles.....	16,000.00
Water wheel and appurtenances.....	10,000.00
Horses, wagons, harness, etc	650.00
Stock of materials on hand.....	400.00
Tools and implements	300.00

51,350.00

DREDGING PLANT.

New dredger and appurtenances.....	\$50,000.00
Old dredger scows, railroad dump cars.....	6,000.00

56,000.00

PILE-DRIVING PLANT.

Pile driver.....	\$2,000.00
Wharf building, tools, and equipment.....	1,000.00
Wharf material in stock.....	12,000.00
Spar buoys and chains in stock.....	500.00
Sundry old material.....	500.00

16,000.00

Steam tug	20,000.00
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WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Hawaii:

North Hilo, Ookala, and Laupahoe.....	\$3,200.00
South Hilo, ship wharf	16,000.00
South Hilo, Hilo wharf.....	4,000.00
South Hilo, Waiakea boat wharf	6,000.00

Puna:

Puna, Pohiki Kula	800.00
Kau, Punaluu, Honuapo, and Kaalualu.	5,000.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS—continued.

Hawaii:		
South Kona, Hookena, Kaawaloa, and Napoopoo.....	\$2, 500.00	
North Kona, Keauhou, and Kailua.....	2, 500.00	
Hamakua, Kukuihaele	500.00	
		\$40, 500.00
Mani:		
Lahaina	2, 000.00	
Wailuku, Maalaea, Kihei, and Makena.....	3, 700.00	
Koolau, Keanae.....	200.00	
Hana, Hamo'a.....	2, 000.00	
Kaupo, Maalo.....	700.00	
		8, 600.00
Molokai:		
Pukoo.....	1, 000.00	
Kamalo.....	2, 400.00	
Kaunakakai	1, 200.00	
		4, 600.00
Oahu:		
Honolulu—		
Immigration wharf, Kakaako	2, 000.00	
Pacific Mail wharf.....	13, 600.00	
Coal wharf	5, 000.00	
Likelike wharf	5, 700.00	
Kinau wharf.....	11, 000.00	
Kekuanaoa wharf.....	13, 000.00	
Inter Island wharf.....	13, 000.00	
Oceanic wharf.....	8, 000.00	
Allen street wharf.....	5, 000.00	
Boat landing	500.00	
Brewer's wharf.....	12, 000.00	
Nuuanu street wharf.....	14, 000.00	
Sorenson's wharf.....	15, 700.00	
Emmes wharf.....	5, 000.00	
Cattle wharf.....	1, 500.00	
Waianae, Waianae wharf.....	1, 000.00	
		126, 000.00
Kauai—		
Waimea wharf.....	3, 500.00	
Nawiliwili wharf	2, 500.00	
		6, 000.00

BUOYS.

Hawaii, Hilo	550.00
Maui, Lahaina.....	150.00
Molokai, Kaunakakai.....	150.00
Oahu:	
Honolulu—	
Bell buoy.....	\$500.00
Spar buoy	300.00
7 channel buoys	1, 200.00
2 harbor buoys.....	1, 000.00
	3, 000.00
Kauai, Waimea	150.00
Marine railway, Honolulu.....	50, 000.00
Saluting battery, Honolulu	1, 800.00
Retaining wall for bar débris.....	40, 000.00

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Hawaii:	
North Hilo, Lanpahoehoe	\$200.00
South Hilo, Pepeekeo	800.00
South Hilo, Paukaa.....	300.00
South Kohala, Kawaihae	100.00
North Kohala, Mahukona	200.00
North Kohala, Kauhola	800.00
	2, 400.00

Inventory of Government property under the Department of Interior, etc.—Continued.

LIGHT-HOUSES—continued.

Mani:		
Lahiana	\$250.00	
Makena	50.00	
		\$300.00
Molokai:		
Kaunakakai	50.00	
Lae o Ka Laan	3,750.00	
		3,800.00
Oahu:		
Honolulu, channel light and keeper's house	5,000.00	
Inner light	400.00	
Diamond Head light	7,500.00	
Barber's Point light	4,000.00	
Waialua light	100.00	
		17,000.00
Kauai, Nawiliwili		500.00
WATERWORKS.		
Hawaii:		
Hilo	\$24,000.00	
Laupahoehoe	700.00	
		24,700.00
Kauai, Koloa		3,000.00
		\$1,386,200.00

HONOLULU WATERWORKS.*

Office furniture and fixtures	\$3,923.00	
Reservoirs	78,508.00	
Pipe system	258,780.00	
Pumping plant (Makiki)	10,000.00	
Pumping plant (Beretania St.)	50,000.00	
Artesian wells	39,042.00	
Tools, hose, etc	3,691.00	
Material in store	2,000.00	
Buildings	2,500.00	
		448,444.00

BUREAU OF ROADS, HONOLULU.

Office furniture, etc	300.00	
Live stock	4,800.00	
Carts, wagons, and watering carts	4,200.00	
Harness	910.00	
Railroad and rolling stock	1,000.00	
Stonecrusher and appurtenances	1,200.00	
2 road rollers	3,300.00	
Tools and implements	2,450.00	
Portable crusher	1,600.00	
		19,760.00

ROAD BOARDS, OUTER DISTRICTS.

24 boards, at \$800	19,290.00
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*The Honolulu waterworks receipts for 6 years, to June 30, 1898, amounted to	\$302,800.55
The running expenses and general repairs for the same time	91,402.80
Net earnings	211,397.75
Or annual average	35,232.95
Which, at 7 per cent, would give as commercial value, say	503,328.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, HONOLULU.

2 steam fire engines	\$15,000.00	
1 chemical fire engine	2,500.00	
3 hose wagons	2,500.00	
1 hook and ladder truck	300.00	
12 horses	2,400.00	
7 sets double and single harness and hangers	1,000.00	
6,670 feet 2½-inch fire hose	5,052.50	
1 supply wagon	150.00	
9 exercising saddles	67.50	
400 feet 1-inch fire hose (chemical)	200.00	
200 feet ¾-inch hose	14.00	
4 hose jumpers	400.00	
6 fire extinguishers (chemical)	360.00	
5 Eastman holders	250.00	
2 ball nozzles	150.00	
1 two-way deluge set	120.00	
4 alarm gongs	250.00	
24 fire hats	150.00	
1 desk and fittings	75.00	
1 safe	100.00	
1 letter press	7.50	
40 chairs	100.00	
4 clocks	25.00	
2 tables	57.00	
4 tables (small)	10.00	
1 bookcase	37.00	
14 chairs	21.00	
27 bedsteads, mattresses, and fittings	216.00	
2 spare engine wheels	100.00	
2 fire bells	75.00	
Electrical fixtures	392.00	
2 dozen lanterns	24.00	
1 case axes	18.00	
Sundry equipments and furniture	567.25	
		<hr/>
		\$32,688.75

FIRE DEPARTMENT, HILO.

1 steam fire engine	5,000.00	
1 hose cart	250.00	
1 hose reel	200.00	
800 feet 2½-inch fire hose	475.00	
Sundry equipments	400.00	
		<hr/>
		6,325.00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office furniture, safe, 2 bookcases, etc	800.00	
Government Dispensary:		
Building	\$1,800.00	
Furniture	200.00	
Drugs and instruments	700.00	
		<hr/>
		2,700.00
House to mitigate: Building, furniture, and drugs	200.00	
Garbage service:		
Buildings	800.00	
Excavator and 2 pumps	400.00	
4 carts and 1 wagon	480.00	
5 mules, 1 horse, and 6 sets of harness ..	1,000.00	
Hose, tools, etc	250.00	
		<hr/>
		2,930.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.

Quarantine station:

No. 1 Corral, Coolie quarters	\$2, 000. 00
No. 2 Corral, Coolie quarters	1, 000. 00
1st class house	2, 000. 00
Keeper's house	200. 00
2 hospitals	1, 200. 00
15 other houses	2, 200. 00
Machinery and disinfecting building ..	2, 000. 00
Electric dynamo with connections	1, 600. 00
Disinfecting plant	3, 800. 00
Fumigating plant	500. 00
Fumigating plant at Pacific mail wharf ..	2, 800. 00
Bridge and wharf	2, 500. 00
Water pipes and tanks	2, 000. 00
Furniture, tools, etc	600. 00

\$23, 400. 00

Kalihi receiving station:

Buildings and fence	2, 250. 00
Boiler, baths, furniture, and tools	250. 00
Water pipes, cart, and harness	350. 00

2, 850. 00

Kapiolani Home:

Sisters' house and dormitories	1, 800. 00
Other buildings	500. 00
Carriage, horse, furniture, tools, etc	200. 00
Tank, 2 stoves, and furniture	450. 00

2, 950. 00

Kalihi laboratory: Instruments and drugs

658. 00

Quarantine buildings at Kakaako, 9 houses

900. 00

Food inspectors' office: Furniture, etc

100. 00

Insane Asylum:

Manager's house	3, 000. 00
Office furniture and safe	260. 00
Dispensary furniture and drugs	280. 00
House furniture	248. 00
Ward No. 1 building	2, 500. 00
Bath house, boiler, baths, etc	1, 000. 00
Poi house, steam tanks, etc	200. 00
1 house	100. 00
Ward No. 2, building	2, 000. 00
Dining room, kitchen, and utensils	235. 00
30 iron bedsteads	120. 00
2 fire extinguishers	60. 00
Ward No. 3, building	3, 000. 00
Furniture, etc	370. 00
Ward No. 4, building	6, 000. 00
1 house	600. 00
1 house	450. 00
5 houses	450. 00
Bed and table linen	200. 00
Tank, wagon, 2 handcarts, harness, tools, etc	820. 00
3 horses and 1 buggy	525. 00
Electric-light fixings	200. 00

22, 618. 00

Leper-receiving cells:

Hawaii—

Hilo, 1 building	150. 00
N. Hilo, 1 building	150. 00
Hamakua, 1 building	150. 00
S. Kohala, 1 building	150. 00
N. Kohala, 1 building	150. 00
Hookena, 1 building	150. 00
S. Kona, 1 building	150. 00
Kau, 1 building	150. 00
Puna, 1 building	150. 00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.

Leper-receiving cells—Continued.

Maui—

Wailuku, 1 building	\$150.00
Paia, 1 building	150.00
Hana, 1 building	150.00
Nu'u, 1 building	150.00

Kanai Waimea, 1 building	150.00
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\$2, 100.00

Koloa hospital, Kauai:

Building	1, 000.00
Furniture, etc	150.00

1, 150.00

Malulani hospital, Wailuku, Mani:

Buildings	2, 500.00
Furniture	1, 800.00
Drugs and supplies	1, 000.00

5, 300.00

Hilo hospital: Building, furniture, drugs,
etc

4, 000.00

Leper settlement, Molokai:

Superintendents, visitors, and out- houses	1, 600.00
Furniture	290.00

1, 890.00

Office and material house	450.00
Furniture and material	540.00

990.00

Molokai store building, 2 safes, desks,
etc

980.00

Stock, estimated	5, 000.00
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5, 980.00

Slaughterhouse	500.00
Butcher shop, tools, etc	540.00

1, 040.00

Bath house, baths, boiler, etc

470.00

3 warehouses and fixtures

1, 650.00

Schoolhouse and furniture

250.00

Jail building and furniture

420.00

Beretania Hall, musical instruments,
etc

1, 300.00

2 dispensaries, drugs, instruments, etc

700.00

Carpenter's and blacksmith's shops,
tools, etc

250.00

Ox carts, yokes, bows, chains, etc

560.00

1 hearse, 2 handcarts and tools

250.00

20,000 feet lumber

320.00

3, 380.00

Doctor's, visitor's, and out houses, Kala-
wao

450.00

Furniture

60.00

Hospital buildings, boiler, baths, fur-
niture, etc

2, 120.00

2, 630.00

Baldwin Home, Kalawao, 58 buildings

9, 100.00

Furniture, baths, carts, tools, etc

3, 530.00

12, 630.00

86 houses at Kalawao

6, 485.00

Bishop's Home, Kalaupapa, and sisters'
dwelling

2, 500.00

34 other buildings

4, 900.00

Sewerage plant

2, 000.00

Boiler, baths, furniture, carts, tools, etc

1, 835.00

11, 235.00

126 houses at Kalaupapa

14, 075.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.

Leper settlement, Molokai—Continued.

Waterworks:

20,250 feet 4-inch pipe; 12,250 feet 3-inch pipe; 50,000 feet 2-inch pipe; service pipes and fittings..	\$12,500.00	
2 reservoirs	4,000.00	
		\$61,500.00

Live stock:

651 head cattle.....	9,765.00	
14 horses.....	280.00	
112 asses.....	560.00	
		10,605.00

\$162,886.00

GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Office furniture and belongings.....	2,000.00	
Manuscript maps, records, and field books.....	253,250.00	
Surveying instruments.....	2,000.00	
Clock, chronometers, and meteorological outfit.....	800.00	
Tools and field outfits.....	400.00	
Library, including foreign maps.....	500.00	
Island maps for sale or distribution.....	500.00	
Observatory building and pier.....	300.00	
Tide-gauge building, well, and instrument.....	250.00	
		260,000.00

GOVERNMENT LANDS UNDER CONTROL OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Hawaii:

Hilo—

Lot at Makaoku, 18.85 acres.....	\$7,540.00
Island of Mokuola, 3.80 acres.....	3,800.00
Rock and shoal, 26.62 acres.....	5,000.00
Lot at Waiakea, No. 1, 4 acres.....	8,000.00
Lot at Waiakea, No. 2, 3.5 acres.....	7,000.00
Lot, Ponahawai, No. 1, 16.6 acres...	33,200.00
Lot, Ponahawai, No. 2, 3.11 acres...	6,220.00
Lot, Ponahawai, No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{10}$ acres	5,800.00
Lot, Piihonua, No. 1, 11.9 acres	29,750.00
Lot, Piihonua, No. 2, 3.4 acres	10,200.00
Lot, Piihonua, No. 3, 4.3 acres	12,900.00
Block A, 2 acres.....	20,000.00
Block B, 1.26 acres	15,000.00
Lot, makai Front st., 1 acre.....	8,000.00
Lot, court-house, 1.3 acres	3,900.00
Lot, Hilo jail, 1.4 acres	2,800.00
Lot, court-house, Laupahoehoe, one-fifth acre.....	200.00
Lot adjoining landing, Laupahoehoe, three-fifths acre.....	700.00
Hamakua: Lot, court-house, 1 acre....	200.00
South Kohala: Lot, court-house, Wai- mea, two-thirds acre	200.00
North Kohala: Lot, court-house, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres	500.00
North Kona—	
Lot, court-house, Kailua, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres..	500.00
Lot near landing, Kailua, 0.7 acre..	710.00
Lot, court-house, Hookena, 0.22 acre	220.00
Lot near landing, Hookena, 0.15 acre	150.00
Lot, Hookena town, 0.05 acre.....	50.00
Lot, court-house, Waiohinu, three- fourths acre.....	200.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

GOVERNMENT LANDS UNDER CONTROL OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.

Hawaii—Continued.

Kau—

Puna—Lot, court-house, one-fourth acre	\$100.00	
		\$182, 840.00

Maui:

Lahaina—

Lot, court-house, 2 acres	3, 000.00
Lot, Pelekane (taro), 1.92 acres....	384.00
Lot, prison, 0.80 acre	1, 000.00
Lot, fish market, 0.1 acre.....	200.00
Lot on beach, 0.3 acre.....	600.00

Wailuku—

Lot, court-house, 0.68 acres	680.00
Lot, hospital, 2 acres.....	1, 000.00

Makawao—

Lot, court-house, 0.96 acre.....	400.00
Lot at Paia, 0.50 acre.....	200.00

Hana—Lot, court-house.....	200.00
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Molokai—

Molokai—Lot, court-house	200.00
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7, 864.00

Oahu:

Honolulu—

Lots, Esplanade, 22 acres.....	800, 000.00
Lot, Brewer Building, 4,000 square feet.....	6, 000.00
Lot, California Feed Co. Building, 2,400 square feet	3, 600.00
Lot, old custom-house, 4,000 square feet.....	6, 000.00
Lot, Queen street (makai side) 2,700 square feet.....	4, 050.00
Lot, Queen street (maka side) 0.37 acre.....	15, 000.00
Lot, Brewer Warehouse, 5,600 square feet.....	5, 600.00
Lot, extension Queen street (tide lands Youmans), 4.859 acres.....	20, 000.00
Lot, corner Maunakea and Queen streets, 0.3 acre.....	9, 000.00
Lot, central fire station, one-fourth acre	10, 000.00
Lot, Maunakea street, fire station, 2,625 square feet.....	2, 625.00
Lot, Kulaokahua, fire station, 0.7 acre	1, 500.00
Lot, Kapalama, fire station, one-third acre.....	2, 000.00
Lot, Executive Building, 11 acres ..	165, 000.00
Lot, Judiciary Building, 5.1 acres..	76, 500.00
Lot, barracks, 1.8 acres	21, 600.00
Lot, Miller street, 0.47 acre	4, 700.00
Lot, Government Dispensary, 0.19 acre	3, 800.00
Lot, Honolulu post-office, 0.1 acre..	20, 000.00
Lot, station house, 0.22 acre	25, 000.00
Lot, Honolulu Hale, one-fifth acre..	35, 000.00
Lot, Bethel street, No. 1, 0.2 acre...	25, 000.00
Lot, Bethel street, No. 2, 0.03 acre...	1, 200.00
Lot, River Park, 3.82 acres	38, 200.00
Lot, Marine Park, 11.54 acres	11, 540.00
Lot, Kaaokukui, 28 acres	28, 000.00
Lot, Thomas square, 6.704 acres....	40, 000.00
Lot, old kerosene warehouse, 0.7 acre	4, 000.00
Lot, Emma square, 0.6 acre	6, 000.00

Inventory of Government property under Department of the Interior, etc.—Continued.

GOVERNMENT LANDS UNDER CONTROL OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.

Oahu—Continued.

Honolulu—Continued.

Government nursery, King street, 2.48 acres.....	\$12,400.00
Government parade ground (Maki- ki Park), 2.96 acres.....	14,800.00
Auwaiohinu land, leased to Kapi- olani, 500 acres.....	100,000.00
Punchbowl lands and Kewalo, re- served for Bureau Agriculture, 222 acres.....	44,400.00
Tantalus lots, 49.5 acres.....	24,750.00
Makiki Ridge lots, 19.2 acres.....	9,600.00
Makiki Valley lands, 808.5 acres...	32,340.00
Manoa Ridge Top, 81.15 acres.....	8,115.00
Diamond Head property, 729 acres.	18,225.00
Kapiolani Park property, 165.3 acres	82,650.00
Nuuanu Valley property, Kahap- aakai, 2,220 acres.....	44,400.00
Lot, electric-light station, 8 acres..	4,000.00
Hanaikamalama, 9.81 acres.....	9,810.00
Lot adjoining Kapena Falls, 0.8 acre	400.00
Mausoleum lot (Nuuanu), 4 acres..	8,000.00
Lower reservoir lot, 1.14 acres.....	1,140.00
Kunawai Springs, 1½ and 0.43 acres.	965.00
Lot, Liliha street, 1.2 acres.....	1,800.00
Insane asylum property, 13.66 acres.	13,660.00
Kuwili lot, King street, 10.63 acres.	15,945.00
Oahu prison property, 2.7 acres....	10,800.00
Lots near prison, 0.8 acre	3,200.00
Lot, Iwilei laundry, 3.12 acres	6,240.00
Ewa—lot, court-house, 0.587 acre.....	200.00
Waianae—lot, court-house, one-fourth acre	100.00
Waialua—lot, court-house, 1 acre.....	300.00
Koolauloa—lot, court-house	100.00
Koolaupoko—lot, court-house, Kaneohe, one-fourth acre	100.00
	<hr/> \$1,859,355.00

Kauai:

Waimea—lot, court-house, one-fourth acre	100.00
Koloa—lot, court-house, 39,932 square feet	400.00
Lihua—lot, court-house	100.00
Kawaihau—lot, court-house, one-fourth acre	100.00
Hanalei—lot, court-house	100.00
	<hr/> 800.00

\$2,050,859.00

Total..... 4,612,766.66

RECAPITULATION.

Interior office.....	\$155,082.16
Registry of conveyances	71,321.75
Bureau of public works	1,386,200.00
Honolulu water works	448,444.00
Bureau of Honolulu roads.....	19,760.00
Road boards, outer districts.....	19,200.00
Fire department, Honolulu.....	32,688.75
Fire department, Hilo.....	6,325.00
Board of health.....	162,886.00
Government survey	260,000.00
Government lands.....	2,050,859.00
	<hr/> 4,612,766.66

4.

Inventory of Government property under the control of the judiciary department of the Republic of Hawaii September 30, 1898.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Supreme and circuit courts:

Law library, 5,350 volumes.....	\$17,000.00
Hawaiian Reports and Statutes in stock, 2,875 volumes.....	5,000.00
5 large desks.....	375.00
130 chairs.....	390.00
4 large carpets.....	40.00
21 benches.....	75.00
10 tables.....	50.00
1 koa robe case.....	80.00
2 bookcases.....	25.00
5 lounges.....	50.00
2 clocks.....	30.00
4 clerk's desks.....	40.00
12 cupboards.....	240.00
5 bookcases (glass doors).....	250.00
4 typewriters.....	400.00
2 iron safes.....	300.00
1 letterpress.....	10.00
6 court seals.....	30.00
3 counters.....	75.00
8 bookstands.....	80.00
6 portrait paintings.....	2,000.00
Record books and records.....	50,000.00
Stationery.....	300.00
Total.....	76,840.00

District court of Honolulu:

Hawaiian Reports, Statutes, etc.....	50.00
Civil and criminal record books.....	100.00
1 safe (old fashion).....	25.00
Furniture, cupboards, etc.....	265.00
Total.....	440.00

District court of Ewa:

Session Laws, 40 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	40.00
Hawaiian Reports, 10 volumes.....	30.00
Civil and Penal Codes, 4 copies.....	12.00
Records and stationery.....	25.00
Total.....	107.00

District court of Waianae:

Hawaiian Reports, 8 volumes.....	24.00
Session Laws, 23 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	23.00
Total.....	47.00

District court of Waialua:

Hawaiian Reports, 9 volumes.....	27.00
Session Laws, 15 copies.....	15.00
Furniture, etc.....	15.00
Total.....	57.00

District court of Koolanpoko:

Hawaiian Report, 9 volumes.....	27.00
Session Laws, 5 copies.....	5.00
Record book, 1.....	10.00
Total.....	42.00

Total for island of Oahu..... 77,533.00

Inventory of Government property under the control of the judiciary department of the Republic of Hawaii, etc.—Continued.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Circuit and district courts of Wailuku:

Session Laws, 40 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	\$40.00
Hawaiian Report, 12 volumes (English and Hawaiian).....	36.00
American and English Encyclopedia of Law, text-books, etc., 65 volumes	313.00
1 vault	200.00
Desks, furniture, stationery, etc.....	450.00

Total 1,039.00

District court of Lahaina:

Session Laws, 36 copies (English and Hawaiian)	36.00
Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes.....	30.00
Furniture and stationery	65.00

Total 131.00

District court of Hana:

Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes	30.00
Session Laws, 20 copies (English and Hawaiian)	20.00
Furniture, etc.....	25.00

Total 75.00

District court of Makawao:

Session Laws, 20 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	20.00
Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes.....	30.00
Records and furniture.....	86.00

Total 136.00

District courts of Molokai and Lanai:

Session Laws, 40 copies (English and Hawaiian)	40.00
Civil and Penal Laws, 4 copies.....	12.00
Furniture and stationery.....	40.00

Total 92.00

Total for island of Maui..... 1,069.00

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Circuit courts of Hawaii:

Hawaiian Report, 19 volumes (English and Hawaiian)	57.00
Civil and Penal Laws, 4 copies	12.00
Session Laws, 60 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	60.00
American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 31 volumes	93.00
Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, 12 volumes.....	36.00
Text-books, etc., 25 volumes.....	75.00

Total 333.00

District court of South Kona:

Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes.....	30.00
Session Laws, 18 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	18.00
Civil Laws, 4 copies.....	12.00
Furniture, stationery, etc	40.00

Total 100.00

District courts of East and West Kau:

Hawaiian Report, 2 volumes.....	6.00
Civil Laws, 4 copies.....	12.00
Session Laws, 20 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	20.00

Total 38.00

Inventory of Government property under the control of the judiciary department of the Republic of Hawaii, etc.—Continued.

ISLAND OF HAWAII—continued.

District court of North Hilo:

Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes.....	\$30.00
Civil Laws, 6 copies.....	18.00
Session Laws, 16 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	16.00
Record books, stationery, furniture, etc.....	36.00

Total	100.00
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District court of South Hilo:

Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes.....	30.00
Hawaiian Report, 2 volumes (Hawaiian).....	6.00
Civil and Penal Codes, 4 copies.....	12.00
Session Laws, 28 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	28.00
Civil Laws, 5 copies.....	15.00
Record books, stationery, etc.....	75.00

Total	166.00
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District court of Puna:

Session Laws, 13 copies.....	13.00
Records and stationery.....	15.00

Total	28.00
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Total for island of Hawaii.....	765.00
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ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Circuit court:

Hawaiian Report (English and Hawaiian), 18 volumes.....	54.00
Civil and Penal Laws, 6 copies.....	18.00
American and English Encyclopedia of Law; Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, etc., 64 volumes.....	256.00
Record books, furniture, stationery, etc.....	75.00

Total	403.00
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District court of Lihue:

Session Laws, 24 copies.....	24.00
Civil and Penal Laws, 2 copies.....	6.00
Furniture, stationery, etc.....	50.00

Total	80.00
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District court of Koloa:

Compiled Laws, 2 copies.....	6.00
Civil and Penal Laws, 5 copies.....	15.00
Hawaiian Report, 5 volumes.....	15.00
Session Laws, 14 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	14.00
Records, stationery, etc.....	50.00

Total	100.00
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District court of Kawaihau:

Session Laws, 28 copies (English and Hawaiian).....	28.00
Furniture and stationery.....	25.00

Total	53.00
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District court of Waimea:

Hawaiian Report, 10 volumes.....	30.00
Session Laws, 9 copies.....	9.00
Civil and Penal Laws, 3 copies.....	9.00

Total	48.00
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Inventory of Government property under the control of the judiciary department of the Republic of Hawaii, etc.—Continued.

ISLAND OF KAUAI—continued.

District court of Hanalei:	
Session Laws, 12 copies.....	\$12. 00
Compiled Laws, 1 volume	3. 00
Civil and Penal Laws, 4 copies.....	12. 00
Records and stationery.....	20. 00
Total	47. 00
Total for island of Kauai.....	731. 00

RECAPITULATION.

Island of Oahu	77, 533. 00
Island of Maui.....	1, 069. 00
Island of Hawaii	765. 00
Island of Kauai.....	731. 00
Total	80, 098. 00

5.

Inventory of Government property in the possession of the finance office August 12, 1898.

1 burglar proof gold safe.....	\$450. 00
1 burglar time-lock safe.....	850. 00
Large vault fittings	210. 00
Koa table, minister's office	150. 00
Oak desk and top, registrar office.....	100. 00
Standing koa desk and stool.....	40. 00
1 counter desk	20. 00
1 counter cash desk.....	25. 00
1 typewriter desk, "Smith Premier machine".....	140. 00
1 koa cash and warrant cabinet.....	40. 00
6 walnut cane-seat chairs.....	25. 00
1 revolving library chair	10. 00
Koa counter and railings.....	600. 00
7 floor rugs	50. 00
1 revolving door rack	15. 00
1 letter and document cabinet.....	40. 00
1 check-cancelling machine	30. 00
3 sets of coin scales	75. 00
Dating and cancelling stamps.....	25. 00
Rubber stamps and case.....	30. 00
Walnut money trays	60. 00
1 clock	10. 00
Copying press and stand	30. 00
1 dressing case.....	75. 00
Books, stationery, etc	500. 00
Total furniture and fixtures	3, 600. 00
Revenue stamps, invoice value	1, 500. 00
Total	5, 100. 00

Inventory of Government property in the possession of the tax offices August 31, 1898.

First division, island of Oahu :

1 safe.....	\$160.00
1 small safe.....	25.00
1 bookcase.....	100.00
1 desk.....	25.00
2 stationery cases.....	35.00
4 tables.....	50.00
13 chairs.....	30.00
1 Honolulu City map.....	3.00
13 law books.....	39.00
4 coin trays.....	8.00
1 letterpress.....	8.00
5 lamps.....	15.00
3 stamps.....	25.00
Desk furnishings.....	15.00
50 blank receipt books.....	25.00
Blanks and stationery.....	100.00
Total.....	<u>663.00</u>

Second division, island of Mani :

1 office table.....	25.00
14 assessment books.....	31.00
8 abstract books.....	28.00
5 index books.....	5.00
29 receipt books.....	24.25
14 cash books.....	14.00
5 law books.....	25.00
26 session laws.....	26.00
1 map of Maui.....	5.00
30 detail maps and tracings.....	30.00
1 abstract book of assessment.....	1.50
6 books compiled informations.....	6.00
2 yearly report books.....	5.00
6 storage boxes for books.....	10.00
Blanks.....	10.00
Desk furnishings.....	16.77
Total.....	<u>262.52</u>

Third division, island of Hawaii :

1 large koa table, cabinet top.....	40.00
2 small pine tables.....	7.00
1 koa bookcase.....	10.00
2 large pine bookcases.....	40.00
1 koa lounge.....	8.00
4 large armchairs.....	6.00
1 plain chair.....	.50
1 letterpress and stand.....	15.00
1 washstand.....	2.00
1 old style German safe.....	50.00
Sundry books, other than records.....	30.00
1 typewriter, stationery, and records.....	66.50
Total.....	<u>275.00</u>

Fourth division, island of Kauai :

1 old copy press.....	3.00
Rubber stamps and dates.....	8.00
2 bookstands and sundries.....	6.60
Total.....	<u>17.60</u>
Grand total.....	<u>1,218.12</u>

Inventory of government property in the possession of the customs bureau August 31, 1898.

Collector's office:

1 black roll-top desk	\$35.00
1 office chair, leather seat	3.50
1 large office table, square	25.00
1 revolving office chair, leather seat	5.00
2 revolving office chairs, leather seat	7.00
1 revolving office chair, cane seat	1.00
1 large tap rug	3.50
1 oak bookcase	7.50
1 cedar bookrack	15.00
1 lot bound newspapers, Hawaiian (76 volumes)	76.00
1 lot encyclopedias (7)	25.00
1 lot of law books	5.00
1 Standard Dictionary	10.00
1 tin paper rack .....	.25
1 letter scale	1.50
1 door screen, wood	20.00
1 lot of reports (72)	10.00
1 office clock	10.00
1 lot (7) maps, Hawaiian Islands	15.00

Total	275.25
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Hallway from collector's office:

1 ice chest	2.50
1 cane arm chair	3.00
1 typewriter stand	1.50
1 looking glass50

Total	7.50
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Main office:

1 large iron safe	500.00
1 small cash desk	5.00
1 office desk, high	20.00
1 large office table	25.00
1 small iron safe	50.00
1 high office desk	20.00
1 chest drawers	25.00
1 office table	20.00
2 office stools	5.00
2 office chairs	4.50
1 office desk, high	15.00
1 office desk, flat	7.50
1 office counter	35.00
10 office stamps and numbering	10.00
1 office typewriter, Barloch	50.00
1 office block calendar	15.00
2 office stands	20.00
12 maps, island of Hawaii	15.00
1 office railing, steel	50.00
1 lot of inkstands	5.00

Total	897.00
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Statistical department:

2 high desks	10.00
1 low desk	10.00
4 tables	14.00
2 office stools	2.00
4 low chairs	4.00
1 locker	20.00
1 locker, high	25.00
1 letter press	5.00
9 wood lockers	50.00
1 office clock	5.00
1 water filter	1.50

Total	146.50
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Appraiser's department:

2 desks	\$20.00
1 single desk	10.00
1 Koa desk	10.00
1 single desk	5.00
2 high stools	3.00
3 office chairs	3.75
1 cabinet	3.50
1 bookcase	3.00
1 lot of old encyclopedias, 20 volumes	5.00
1 iron office railing	10.00
1 stone filter	1.00
1 tin spittoon .....	.25
2 cane paper baskets .....	.50
1 table	1.25
1 Standard Dictionary	10.00
1 paper scale	2.50
1 standard scale	25.00
1 map of Hilo Bay	1.00
3 wood tables	15.00
1 glass show case	10.00
4 wood tables and 10 wood horses	10.00
1 hand truck	2.50
1 case truck	1.50
Total	153.75

Appraiser's storekeeper department:

1 desk	10.00
1 stool	1.50
9 paper clips	4.50
1 measuring rod	1.50
1 ready reckoner	2.50
2 hand trucks	5.00
1 platform car	2.50
1 galvanized bucket .....	.50
1 shovel	1.00
Total	29.00

Gauger's department:

1 case hydrometer	10.00
1 agate pan	1.00
1 chemical outfit	100.00
1 saleram wine, complete	90.00
1 water bath	15.00
1 water still	10.00
6 assorted copper measures, gill to gallon	5.00
5 assorted copper funnels	5.00
1 Westphalle's specific gravity bale	25.00
3 wood tables	3.50
1 ice chest	2.50
1 lot of tools	1.00
1 armchair .....	.75
1 Ellis Premes scale	10.00
2 gauge rods, Stanley rule	25.00
1 desk	7.50
1 chair	1.50
Total	312.75

Bonded storekeeper department:

1 book rack	2.50
1 desk	5.00
1 table	1.50
1 clock	2.00
1 office railing	3.50
1 dictionary	1.00
1 armchair	1.00
1 stool	1.00

Bonded storekeeper department—continued.

1 cupboard	\$2. 00
1 wood stool .....	.50
1 tin water cooler	1. 50
4 trucks	10. 00
1 lot of tools	1. 00
Total	32. 50

Harbor master's office:

1 desk	3. 50
1 office rail	10. 00
1 table	1. 00
1 desk	3. 50
4 chairs	5. 00
1 locker	10. 00
2 maps North Pacific	5. 00
1 map Honolulu water front	2. 50
2 iron strong boxes	5. 00
Total	45. 50

Port surveyor's office:

1 desk	15. 00
1 table	2. 50
1 stool	1. 50
1 armchair	1. 25
1 lounge	5. 00
1 inkstand, etc	1. 00
1 set of lockers	15. 00
Upstairs for "guards"—	
2 iron bedsteads and mattresses	15. 00
20 stand bunks	20. 00
1 chair and bed	1. 50
Office on wharf—	
2 tables	3. 50
2 chairs	2. 50
8 lockers	5. 00
2 14-foot boats, old, complete	60. 00
1 lot tools, viz, buckets, brooms, etc	50. 00
1 50-foot rubber hose	3. 50
Total	202. 25

Pilots' office:

Room No. 1—

1 desk	10. 00
1 table	2. 50
7 armchairs	8. 75
2 spittoons .....	.50
1 clock	2. 50
1 filter	2. 00
3 maps and frames	5. 00
2 barometers	15. 00
4 cotton window shades	1. 00
1 pair marine glasses	15. 00

Room No. 2—

1 iron bed and mattress	3. 50
1 lounge	2. 50
1 table	2. 00
1 chair	1. 25
3 whaleboats, complete	600. 00
5 window shades	1. 25
2 buckets .....	.50
50 feet of hose	3. 50
1 Code International Signals	25. 00
4 straw mattresses	2. 00
4 spittoons	1. 00
3 mats	1. 50

Total 696. 25

Custom-house at Kahului:

2 tables.....	\$30.00
1 desk	20.00
1 iron safe	200.00
1 letter press.....	5.00
1 stamp.....	5.00
5 chairs.....	8.00
1 cupboard.....	5.00
1 boat	80.00
Total	353.00

Custom-house at Mahukona:

1 desk	}	25.00
1 table		
1 chair		
1 horse, bridle, and saddle..		
12 volumes of laws.....		

Custom-house at Hilo:

1 iron safe	200.00
1 desk	15.00
2 tables.....	10.00
1 letter press.....	5.00
1 seal and cupboard.....	7.50
1 still for testing spirits	25.00
4 inkstands	2.00
Sundries	15.00
Total	279.00

Grand total 3,456.25

Inventory of Government property in the possession of postal bureau August 31, 1898.

Postmaster-General's office:

1 roller-top writing desk	\$60.00
1 desk chair	6.00
1 office chair	2.00
2 ordinary chairs	2.00
1 typewriter and desk.....	100.00
1 washstand	1.50
1 bowl and pitcher.....	.75
1 Lyons & McNally's atlas	35.00
1 inkstand	1.00
Total	208.25

Lower floor:

1 large safe, I. I. S. N. Co.....	275.00
1 nest newspaper distributing boxes.....	500.00
1 pair Fairbank's scales.....	10.00
1 letter copy press	10.00
5 distributing tables	35.00
1 Hall's safe (stamp safe).....	150.00
2 stamping tables	20.00
1 clock	10.00
3 side lamps	2.00
1 hanging lamp	5.00
2 water filters	18.00
2 iron cranes.....	10.00
Dating stamps and cancelers	30.00
3 office chairs	3.00
2 office stools	8.00
2 pair scales	15.00
3 twine rollers .....	.75
26 office baskets (assorting mail)	50.00

Total..... 1,151.75

General delivery office:

1 standing desk	\$25.00
1 office desk	15.00
1 desk (without legs)	5.00
1 Diebold safe	190.00
3 inkstands	6.00
1 arm rest .....	.75
1 post-office delivery (tin) .....	.75
1 fumigator	5.00
Total	247.50

General post-office:

1 standing desk (npstairs)	25.00
1 mimeograph	25.00
200 mail bags (lock)	600.00
200 mail bags (open)	200.00
1 furnace	10.00
Total	860.00

Secretary's office:

1 safe	500.00
1 desk	15.00
1 desk table	25.00
1 office chair	5.00
1 arm chair	3.00
1 office stool	4.00
Total	552.00

Registered letter office:

1 magnesio-calcite safe	100.00
3 office desks	40.00
2 office chairs	10.00
1 bookcase	15.00
1 iron safe (box)	13.00
1 letter copy press	10.00
Total	188.00

Postal savings bank:

1 large safe	150.00
1 standing office desk	25.00
1 desk (table) (double row drawers)	25.00
1 desk (table) (single row drawers)	15.00
1 table	5.00
1 office stool	
3 office chairs	6.00
1 bookcase	50.00
3 inkstands	2.00
1 Bates line dating machine	11.00
1 Bates numbering machine	11.00
4 cash trays	3.00
Total	303.00

Money-order business:

1 safe	500.00
2 standing desks (office)	123.50
1 office desk	25.00
1 copy press	10.00
2 office chairs	1.50
1 office stool	5.00
1 calendar clock	15.00
1 coin table	5.00
1 desk (table)	15.00
1 advice stand	20.00

Money-order business—Continued.

3 inkstands	\$1.00
5 cash trays	7.50
Total	<u>728.50</u>
Furniture and appurtenances, country offices	1,117.00
Stamps in stock, invoice value	1,367.94
Postal cards	141.05
Stamp dies, in custody of American Bank Note Company, New York	1,200.00
Grand total	<u>8,067.99</u>

Inventory of Government property in the possession of the Audit Bureau August 31, 1898.

1 safe	\$200.00
1 filing cabinet	100.00
1 large Koa table	80.00
1 roller-top desk	45.00
1 Densmore typewriter (old)	45.00
4 standing desks (old)	60.00
1 wooden filing cupboard (old)	10.00
5 office chairs and 2 stools	12.00
1 copy press and table	5.00
Total	<u>557.00</u>

6.

Inventory of government property under department of foreign affairs as of August 12, 1898.

Main office:

High desk (old)	\$10.00
4 tables	110.00
Bookcase	50.00
Filing cabinet	50.00
8 chairs	80.00
Rug	50.00
Typewriters and tables	150.00
Pictures and maps	30.00
Safe	200.00
Safe	50.00
Office sundries	50.00
Clock	10.00
Music rack	10.00
Foreign office library	500.00

Total	<u>1,350.00</u>
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President's room:

Koa cabinet table	100.00
Roll-top desk	100.00
2 pier glasses	400.00
17 chairs	85.00
Fancy table	10.00
Rug	50.00
Bookcase	30.00
Bookstand	5.00
Pictures	50.00

Total	<u>830.00</u>
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Tower rooms:

Desks, chairs, and typewriter	150.00
Lounge	20.00

Total	<u>170.00</u>
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Minister's room:

Desk and tables	\$150.00
Rugs	35.00
Bookcase	20.00
Bookcase	50.00
Revolving case	20.00
Filing cabinet	30.00
Side table	30.00
Chairs	90.00
Pictures	50.00
Stationery and sundries	30.00
Wardrobe	150.00
Safe	50.00
Lounge	20.00
Total	725.00
Old palace furniture in use at officers' club	2,000.00
Old palace furniture in storerooms, etc	3,000.00
Total	5,000.00
Military equipment as per annexed schedule	50,000.00
Total	58,675.00
1 case of silver tableware	1,500.00
1 six-oared lapstreak gig	450.00
Grand total	60,625.00

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, August 30, 1898.

Hon. HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SIR: In pursuance of General Orders, No. 9, I herewith submit an inventory of the government property in the possession of the national guard of Hawaii, as follows:

Ordnance department.

ON HAND.

117,000 rounds 45/70 ammunition.	7 cm. Austrian battery:
19,800 rounds .44 ammunition.	3 brass pieces.
65,000 rounds No. 2½ percussion primers.	16 time shells.
400 pounds 405 grain .45 bullets.	13 percussion shells.
15 kegs F. G. rifle powder.	312 charges powder.
Driggs-Schroeder:	1,471 friction primers, length 1.75,
2 naval landing pieces, 12-pounders.	also suit Hotchkiss.
239 common shell.	Gatling guns:
240 canister.	2 5-barrel, mounted on wheels, with
1,250 primers.	2 limbers and 98 feeders.
71 cartridge cases.	Extras, etc.:
Hotchkiss:	4 quadrants, or range finders.
2 2-pound mountain howitzers.	8 extra sights for 8 cm. guns.
870 common shell.	1 box tools, wrenches, and turn screw
946 canister.	set.
8 c. m. Austrian battery:	22 boxes gas checks, rings, and disks,
8 brass pieces, with 8 limbers for	breech thumbscrews in pairs and
same.	partly complete for 8 cm. gun.
137 percussion shell.	8 boxes gas checks, rings, and disks,
50 time shells.	breech thumbscrews in pairs and
198 canister.	partly complete for 7 cm. gun.
400 charges powder.	1 box extra parts assorted for 8 cm.
465 friction primers, length 2.390.	gun.
350 percussion heads for shell.	

Ordinance department—Continued.

ON HAND—continued.

Extras, etc.—Continued.

- 4 dummy shells for Driggs-Schroeder gun.
- 10 shells, rifled for 45/70 for Driggs Schroeder gun cases.
- 80 cartridges, for Hotchkiss guns.
- 8 riding saddles, for Austrian battery.
- 8 sets harness, for Austrian battery.
- 16 pack saddles, for Austrian battery.

Rifles:

- 13 Lee-Remington, 45/70.
- 2 Springfield, 45/70.
- 33 Springfield, out of order (used for drill purposes).
- 3 carbines.
- 15 each, cartridge belts, scabbards, and bayonets.
- 30 gun slings.
- 161 sword bayonets and scabbards.
- 3 pistol holsters.
- 208 magazines for Lee-Remington rifles.

Springfield, extra parts:

- 16 new stocks.
- Lot of sears, tumblers, firing pins, screws, springs, extractors, etc.
- 30 ramrods.

Armorer's shop:

- 1 anvil.
- 1 portable forge.
- 1 set blacksmith's tools.
- 1 lathe, 5-inch center foot, and tools.
- 1 2.76 shell crimper.
- 2 vises, bench.
- 3 vises, hand.
- 1 anvil bench.
- 1 hand brace.
- 2 power braces.
- 2 handsaws.
- 1 hack-saw frame.
- 5 assorted hammers.
- 25 assorted files.
- 2 monkey wrenches.
- 1 compass.
- 2 callipers.
- 2 squares.
- 1 set steel stamping letters.
- 1 set steel stamping numerals.
- 1 screw gauge.
- 1 set steel rimers.
- 2 stocks and dies.
- 12 screw taps.
- Twist drills, assorted.
- Punches, assorted.
- 5 soldering bits.
- 1 gasoline lamp.
- 7 bottles chemicals, assorted.
- 25 pounds steel and rod iron, assorted.
- 12 kegs saluting powder.
- 1,500 .38-caliber pistol cartridges.

In hands of field and staff, noncommissioned staff, and companies:

- 13,009 rounds 45/70 ammunition.
- 354 Springfield rifles.
- 54 Lee-Remington rifles.
- 414 bayonets.

In hands of field and staff, noncommissioned staff, and companies—Cont'd.

- 413 bayonet scabbards.
- 413 cartridge belts.
- 135 gun slings.
- 31 revolvers.
- 35 pistol holsters.
- 825 pistol cartridges.
- 34 cartridge boxes.
- 42 swords.
- 43 sword belts.

Quartermaster's department.

On hand:

- 2 drums.
- 1 bugle.
- 5 bedsteads.
- 220 mattress ticks.
- 67 pillow ticks.
- 210 blankets.
- 2 mosquito nets.
- 2 stretchers.
- 134 haversacks.
- 483 canteens.
- 3 United States flags.
- 12 signal flags.
- 48 tents and poles.
- 26 pairs white trousers.
- 7 pairs blue trousers, officers'.
- 27 blouses, enlisted men.
- 7 blouses, officers'.
- 1 cap, officer's.
- 21 rubber coats.
- 90 yards blouse flannel.
- 70 yards blue doeskin.

In hands of field and staff, noncommissioned staff, and companies:

- 9 drums.
- 3 bugles.
- 357 caps, enlisted men.
- 374 blouses, enlisted men.
- 671 pairs white trousers.
- 389 pairs leggings.
- 35 pairs blue trousers, officers'.
- 49 blouses, officers'.
- 26 caps, officers'.
- 2 signal flags.
- 98 bedsteads.
- 98 mattress ticks.
- 98 pillows.
- 127 blankets.
- 20 mosquito nets.

Commissary department.

- 155 dinner plates.
- 20 half-circle plates.
- 26 ice-cream plates.
- 72 soup plates.
- 53 pie plates.
- 13 water glasses.
- 21 water pitchers.
- 1 sirup jug.
- 15 sugar bowls.
- 11 butter dishes.
- 2 decanters.

Ordinance department—Continued.

ON HAND—continued.

Commissary department—Continued.

1 fruit stand.
 1 cruet stand and cruets.
 6 lantern globes.
 5 coffee boilers.
 8 large boilers.
 1 steam boiler.
 3 scales.
 2 call bells.
 1 cooking range.
 7 stew pots.
 16 coffee pots.
 3 skimmers.
 2 strainers.
 12 fry pans.
 9 pans.
 12 tables.
 1 ice-cream freezer.
 11 molds.
 1 potato machine.
 2 ice boxes.
 2 meat safes.
 2 coal shovels.
 1 chopping block.
 24 gallon iron tubs.
 6 gallon iron buckets.
 1 coffee mill.

Commissary department—Continued.

1 meat cleaver.
 1 meat saw.
 1 clock.
 74 chairs.
 2 coal-oil lamps.
 8 soup ladles.
 8 soup tureens.
 13 dozen soup spoons.
 11 salt stands.
 6 mustard pots.
 8 pepper tins.
 15 dozen knives and forks, common.
 1 dozen knives and forks, silver plated.
 1 bread knife.
 1 butter knife.
 1 bread box.
 1 large tray.
 52 teaspoons.
 59 teacups.
 2 egg-cups.
 200 tin cups.
 2 pickle jars.
 3 tablecloths.
 2 dozen napkins.
 1 oil painting.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. FISHER,
Colonel First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

7.

Inventory of Government property under the control of the police department of the Republic of Hawaii, September 1, 1893.

	Number.	Value.
ISLAND OF OAHU.		
Honolulu police station and Oahu jail:		
Rifles	100	\$1,000.00
Revolvers	30	360.00
Cartridge belts	80	80.00
Cartridges	2,000	20.00
Belts and clubs	80	160.00
Police badges	60	120.00
Handcuffs	40	80.00
Safes	7	1,000.00
Office furniture, chairs, stationery, etc		500.00
Typewriters	3	150.00
Law books	40	100.00
Cooking utensils, stoves, etc		500.00
Tin plates, cups, pails, etc		300.00
Tools, sewing machines, etc		250.00
Horses, wagons, harness, saddles, and bridles		630.00
Prison clothes, blankets, bedding, etc		500.00
Police boat, oars, etc	1	50.00
Bicycles and lamps	2	100.00
Uniforms and uniform supplies		200.00
Total		6,100.00

Inventory of Government property under the control of the police department, etc.—Cont'd.

	Number.	Value.
ISLAND OF OAHU—continued.		
District of Koolaupoko:		
Rifles	2	\$20.00
Cartridge belts	2	2.00
Belts and clubs	3	6.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.		10.00
Law books		20.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		5.00
Total		76.00
District of Koolauloa:		
Belts and clubs	3	6.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.		10.00
Law books		10.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Total		39.00
District of Waialua:		
Rifles	2	20.00
Belts and clubs	4	8.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.		10.00
Law books		20.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		10.00
Total		81.00
District of Waianae:		
Rifles	2	20.00
Belts and clubs	4	8.00
Police badges	3	6.00
Handcuffs	4	10.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.		20.00
Law books		20.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		10.00
Total		94.00
District of Ewa:		
Belts and clubs	5	10.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.		20.00
Law books		20.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		10.00
Total		73.00
Citizens' guard:		
Rifles	400	4,000.00
Revolvers	28	336.00
Cartridge belts	450	450.00
Ammunition (rounds)	25,000	375.00
Total		5,161.00
Total for island of Oahu		11,624.00
ISLAND OF MAUI.		
District of Wailuku:		
Rifles	10	100.00
Cartridge belts	10	10.00
Ammunition, rounds	500	5.00
Belts and clubs	12	24.00
Handcuffs	10	25.00
Police badges	14	28.00
Safes	3	200.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc		200.00
Typewriter	1	50.00
Law books		50.00
Prison utensils, tools, etc		100.00
Prison clothes, blankets, etc		100.00
Total		892.00

Inventory of Government property under the control of the police department, etc.—Cont'd.

	Number.	Value.
ISLAND OF MAUI—continued.		
District of Makawao:		
Belts and clubs.....	6	\$12.00
Badges.....	7	14.00
Handcuffs.....	10	20.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		10.00
Law books.....		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		20.00
Total.....		86.00
District of Hana:		
Belts and clubs.....	6	12.00
Police badges.....	7	14.00
Handcuffs.....	5	12.50
Safe.....	1	50.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		25.00
Law books.....		50.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		10.00
Total.....		173.50
District of Lahaina:		
Rifles.....	2	20.00
Belts and clubs.....	8	16.00
Police badges.....	9	18.00
Handcuffs.....	8	16.00
Safe.....	1	50.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		75.00
Law books.....		20.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		50.00
Total.....		265.00
District of Molokai:		
Belts and clubs.....	10	20.00
Police badges.....	12	24.00
Handcuffs.....	2	4.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		5.00
Total.....		63.00
Citizens' guard:		
Rifles.....	50	500.00
Ammunition, rounds.....	1,000	15.00
Total.....		515.00
Total for island of Maui.....		1,994.50
ISLAND OF KAUAI.		
District of Lihue:		
Rifles.....	4	40.00
Revolvers.....	3	30.00
Ammunition, rounds.....	1,000	15.00
Belts and clubs.....	7	14.00
Police badges.....	8	16.00
Handcuffs.....	18	36.00
Safes.....	2	150.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		20.00
Law books.....		25.00
Prison utensils, blankets, clothes, etc.....		200.00
Total.....		546.00
District of Koloa:		
Belts and clubs.....	4	8.00
Police badges.....	5	10.00
Handcuffs.....	6	12.00
Law books.....		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		10.00
Total.....		50.00
District of Waimea:		
Rifles.....	2	20.00
Revolver.....	1	12.00
Belts and clubs.....	6	12.00
Police badges.....	7	14.00
Handcuffs.....	8	16.00

Inventory of Government property under the control of the police department, etc.—Cont'd.

	Number.	Value.
ISLAND OF KAUAI—continued,		
District of Waimea—Continued.		
Safe.....	1	\$50.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		20.00
Law books.....		15.00
Prison supplies.....		10.00
Total.....		169.00
District of Kawaiibau:		
Belts and clubs.....	3	6.00
Police badges.....	4	8.00
Handcuffs.....	6	12.00
Total.....		26.00
District of Hanalei:		
Belts and clubs.....	3	6.00
Police badges.....	4	8.00
Handcuffs.....	8	16.00
Prison supplies.....		10.00
Total.....		40.00
Citizens' guard:		
Rifles.....	40	400.00
Ammunition (rounds).....	800	12.00
Total.....		412.00
Total for the Island of Kauai.....		1,243.00
ISLAND OF HAWAII.		
Sheriff's office at Hilo jail:		
Rifles.....	5	50.00
Revolvers.....	5	60.00
Cartridge belts.....	5	5.00
Cartridges.....	500	7.50
Belts and clubs.....	15	30.00
Police badges.....	18	36.00
Handcuffs.....	8	20.00
Safes.....	2	300.00
Typewriter.....	1	60.00
Office furniture, chairs, stationery, etc.....		100.00
Law books.....		50.00
Tin plates, cups, pails, etc.....		50.00
Prison clothes, blankets, bedding, etc.....		200.00
Tools, etc.....		50.00
Cooking utensils, stoves, etc.....		100.00
Total.....		1,118.50
District of North Hilo:		
Belts and clubs.....	3	6.00
Police badges.....	4	8.00
Handcuffs.....	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		10.00
Total.....		39.00
District of Hamakua:		
Belts and clubs.....	5	10.00
Police badges.....	6	12.00
Handcuffs.....	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		10.00
Law books.....		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		50.00
Total.....		97.00
District of North Kohala:		
Belts and clubs.....	5	10.00
Police badges.....	6	12.00
Handcuffs.....	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....		10.00
Law books.....		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc.....		20.00
Total.....		67.00

Inventory of Government property under the control of the police department, etc.—Cont'd.

	Number.	Value.
ISLAND OF HAWAII—continued.		
District of South Kohala:		
Belts and clubs	3	\$6.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Law books, stationery, etc		12.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		10.00
Total		41.00
District of North Kona:		
Belts and clubs	6	12.00
Police badges	7	14.00
Revolver	1	10.00
Handcuffs	4	10.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc		10.00
Law books		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		12.00
Total		78.00
District of South Kona:		
Belts and clubs	6	12.00
Police badges	7	14.00
Revolver	1	10.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc		10.00
Law books		10.00
Total		61.00
District of Kau:		
Belts and clubs	3	6.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Office furniture, stationery, etc		10.00
Law books		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		20.00
Total		59.00
District of Puna:		
Belts and clubs	3	6.00
Police badges	4	8.00
Handcuffs	2	5.00
Law books		10.00
Prison utensils, blankets, etc		10.00
Total		39.00
Citizens' guard:		
Rifles	80	800.00
Revolvers	1	12.00
Belts	54	54.00
Ammunition, rounds	1,600	24.00
Total		\$90.00
Total for Island of Hawaii		2,489.50

RECAPITULATION.

Island of Oahu	\$11,624.00
Island of Maui	1,994.50
Island of Kauai	1,243.00
Island of Hawaii	2,489.50
Total	17,351.00

8.

Recapitulation, from official reports, of the valuation of imports into Hawaii, the duties collected thereon, and the duties which would have been collected under the Dingley tariff law.

CALENDAR YEAR 1897.

	Value of imports.	Duties col- lected by laws of Hawaii.	Duties col- lectible under United States laws.
Great Britain	\$790,486.55	\$114,956.27	\$230,428.87
Germany	144,835.26	84,734.76	94,178.80
China	259,501.26	122,801.87	157,812.43
Japan	252,408.50	176,989.47	146,175.21
Australia and New Zealand	18,829.56	2,235.36	7,336.42
Canada	14,466.36	5,173.53	4,940.63
Isles of Pacific	496.24	49.60	389.03
France	14,855.10	3,978.35	6,515.09
All other countries	51,888.47	37,564.33	199,411.17
<i>Free by the Civil Code of Hawaii.</i>			
Great Britain	68,072.38	.....	4,875.34
Germany	33,767.75	.....	2,243.34
China	646.67	.....	161.82
Japan	20,045.87	.....	1,405.51
Australia and New Zealand	102,400.19	.....	36,763.50
Canada	38,975.32	.....	4,558.30
Isles of Pacific	5,451.95	.....	10.75
France	11,650.31	.....	4,960.47
All other countries	97,046.93	.....	540.25
Total	1,920,824.67	548,483.54	902,706.93

FIRST SIX MONTHS 1898.

Great Britain	\$589,817.37	\$75,061.67	\$202,907.93
Germany	109,796.73	43,924.88	57,563.07
China	101,996.64	57,298.48	73,527.67
Japan	112,646.06	20,678.72	44,500.61
Australia and New Zealand	10,090.47	1,561.58	4,492.08
Canada	7,007.69	2,172.53	2,414.02
Isles of Pacific	148.05	14.80	123.20
France	8,739.88	4,110.71	5,140.14
All other countries	36,739.34	35,215.51	249,573.68
<i>Free by Civil Code of Hawaii.</i>			
Great Britain	91,736.14	.....	5,398.34
Germany	18,254.95	.....	5,110.72
China	179.50	.....	.....
Japan	16,465.53	.....	2,775.30
Australia and New Zealand	29,252.49	.....	9,305.25
Canada	17,362.50	.....	2,883.01
Isles of Pacific	6,884.00	.....	.....
France	11,978.29	.....	3,840.75
All other countries	57.50	.....	81.20
Total	1,169,153.13	240,038.88	669,636.97

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The committee on cables and telegraphs have investigated the subject of telegraphic cable communication between Hawaii and the Continent, and between the islands, and respectfully submit the following report:

JNO. T. MORGAN. ✓

W. F. FEAR.

REPORT.

No calculation that is approximately accurate can now be safely made of the income of a postal-telegraph line to the Hawaiian Islands from the continent or between the islands.

It can be safely assumed, however, that the necessity for such a cable line is indispensable and that its cost will bear only a slight relation to the commercial and military advantages that must result from its construction.

In many other instances the income of our postal system has been quite below the cost of the transmission of the mails between certain distant commercial or strategic points, and such deficit has been supplied from the general Treasury, with the cheerful approbation of the country.

If the demand for a postal telegraph line to Hawaii is sufficient, on the general grounds of national policy, the question of the duty to take national control of the line can not be met by the suggestion that this is a new departure in furnishing the vehicles, or conduits, for the transmission of postal matter. It is not, in fact, a new thing for the United States to construct lines of telegraph, or conduits, for the purposes of the Army, or the Weather and Life-Saving Service, or for the distribution of mails in large cities.

But the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has created a new situation, which requires new provisions for the quick dispatch of intelligence such as is ordinarily sent by the mails.

There is, indeed, no feature of the postal service that is more necessary, in peace or war, for the benefit of commerce, navigation, markets, and exchanges, or in conveying personal intelligence between the people, or in giving them protection against the ravages of infectious diseases, than a cable between the Pacific States and the Hawaiian Islands under the impartial and exclusive control of the Government of the United States.

In the outset of the new policy that we must inaugurate to meet the remarkable events of the year 1898 it is a fortunate situation that places these islands and others under the exclusive legislative control of Congress.

Congress can rightfully and successfully adjust the public institutions of a State in its formative period so as to prepare it for the highest usefulness to the Union when it shall acquire the sovereign rights and dignity of statehood.

Without attempting to state the many instances in which Congress should employ these powers, it is very clear that in matters relating to interstate and foreign commerce, to navigation, bays, harbors, wharves, and docks, and to postal facilities and post roads and lines of telegraphic communication, the power is clear and the duty is manifest.

An indispensable factor in all commercial, military, and diplomatic relations with countries that are beyond the seas is the telegraph cables that convey information with immediate dispatch.

This fact is too obvious and is too vital to the safety of every maritime country to admit of discussion.

It may be safely stated that at no point in the world is there greater need for a central cable station than at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, nor is there any point in either of the great oceans where the control of lines of telegraphic cables will give greater influence to the power that directs the use of them, either in commerce or war.

A central cable station in Hawaii will ultimately form a plexus of telegraphic lines in which the cables will meet from all ports of the great circuit of our coasts, and from the Asiatic coasts as far south as Hongkong; and from Hawaii lines will radiate through the islands of the South Pacific to the Philippines, to Australia, and the coast of South America.

In these advantages the Hawaiian group has no competitor, and they could scarcely have been more advantageously placed as a point for the concentration of lines of telegraph cables. Through a long period of years these benefits will necessarily increase, and will furnish to the people facilities of cheap correspondence that no lines of steamers can afford.

In dispensing with the slow and costly methods of mail transmission for business correspondence, the rates will be reduced and the speed increased until it will attract the universal patronage of business men.

A single line of cable from the coast to Hawaii, exclusively authorized to convey messages as postal matter, would soon become a "trunk line," and would gather business from Asia and the islands of the South Pacific in such volume as to pay the interest on the cost and all expenditures for repairs and operation. It could have no competitor in business and could afford this facility to business at a rate of tolls that would be a great economy.

The five larger islands of the Hawaiian group are separated by three channels that aggregate about 118 miles in width. To maintain a rapid communication across these channels, which are rough water, not less than six vessels would need to be constantly employed, with a reserve of two or three vessels to meet emergencies. The crews for these vessels, and the fuel, to be supplied from the coast, would justify a heavy expenditure for mail service which could not probably be reduced by competition.

The conformation of these islands is such that a plateau connects all of them, on which a cable can be laid in water of shallow depths as compared with those of the adjacent seas.

The trend of the islands from Kauai Island on the northwest to the southern part of Hawaii virtually presents a frontage of about 350 miles to the Pacific Ocean on each side of the group, along the whole length of which the cable stations on the islands would be so many outlooks upon the sea.

If this cable system is extended to Samoa, and to the Carolines and Manila, the security it would afford our coasts against sudden attack and the ravages of approaching storms and the visitations of epidemic diseases is a matter that is worthy of serious consideration.

The experience of European countries in the use of electric telegraphs as vehicles of the postal service demonstrates their importance and the wise economy of their use both to the people and the Governments that employ them.

With the distinctive power conferred upon Congress in the Constitution to establish post-offices and post-roads, and the exclusive power to provide for and regulate all mail communications, there can be no question of the power of Congress to select the best and most economical means for this work, or that the conveyance of mails may be extended into any part of the world, or that Congress may use a cable line under the seas as well as a post-road on the land.

This is the propitious time for the initiation of this service in the Pacific Ocean, and Hawaii is the central point in the great arc of the circle that describes the coast of North America.

At this central point all cable lines through the Pacific Ocean to points north of the equator must unite. Under the present state of the art in the construction and operation of transoceanic cable lines, this



DIAGRAM AND ROUTES OF MR. PRITCHETT, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

group of islands is the only place where a line can be successfully operated in the North Pacific Ocean. This fact, while it remains unchanged, gives to a cable connecting Hawaii with the continent an immense volume of work, which must yield a great revenue, if no other cable is constructed.

The annexed rough draft of the relative location of the islands (not including Necker Island), prepared by a gentleman of much ability, shows the distances between them and the depth of water on the connecting plateaus, with an estimate of the cost of the cable to connect them.

The eagerness of private investors to lay cables to Hawaii and to connect the islands, under contracts with the Government for supplying cable service for official messages, is a convincing proof that under such conditions they would be valuable property.

Aside from the fact that in a few years the Government business would refund the cost of the cables, if paid for at ordinary rates, it is of supreme importance that the Government should have the absolute military control of the line that does its work.

To be able to control the working of the cable only through the enforcement of legal penalties for crimes incident to this responsible branch of the public service would be a serious defect that might result in much trouble and a dangerous exposure to treachery.

If private investors desire to establish other lines, under proper regulations, there is no objection to their enjoyment of that privilege, but that will never be done in competition with a Government line, in the absence of a subsidy from the Government.

The subcommittee recommend to the commission that a separate bill be recommended providing for the construction of a telegraphic cable between Hawaii and the coast of California by the United States, and cables to connect the Hawaiian Islands with each other, all to be owned and controlled exclusively by the Government of the United States.

Width of channels between principal islands of the Hawaiian group from extreme point to extreme point.

	Distance.	Greatest depth.
	<i>Naut. miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Kauai to Oahu.....	61	9,600
Oahu to Molokai.....	23	2,160
Molokai to Maui.....	8	666
Maui to Hawaii.....	26	6,000
Total	118	.....

To include Lanai would require about 10 miles more of cable. The cost of the entire cable would be something under \$100,000. The Hawaiian Government has estimates of the cost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission :

I have the honor to present the accompanying statement on the public debt of Hawaii by Mr. Samuel M. Damon, the minister of finance, which I adopt as the report of the committee on the public debt.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

HONOLULU, September 2, 1898.

Hon. S. B. DOLE, *of the Hawaiian Commission.*

SIR: In response to the request for information on the public debt and matters relative thereto of the government of Hawaii on the 12th of August of the present year, I have the honor to make the following report:

The financial obligations of this government on that date I find to be as follows, not taking into consideration, however, the current monthly expenditures, salary lists, and pay rolls that are settled by warrants of the auditor-general on the treasury, drawn during the month, and all of which have been paid as presented.

The obligations of the government are comprised under the heads of "Bonded debt" and "Postal savings bank."

Detailed statement of bonded debt, August 12, 1898.

ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1892.

[Redeemable after 1887. Payable in 25 years.]

Stock A, 6 per cent bonds	\$14, 000	
Stock E, 6 per cent bonds	8, 000	
Stock O, 6 per cent bonds	2, 200	
Stock U, 6 per cent bonds	10, 000	
	<hr/>	\$34, 200

ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1886.

[Redeemable in and after 1897. Payable in 20 years.]

Loan in London	\$980, 000	
Stock A, 6 per cent bonds	373, 000	
Stock E, 6 per cent bonds	124, 000	
Stock O, 6 per cent bonds	18, 000	
Stock U, 6 per cent bonds	505, 000	
	<hr/>	2, 000, 000

ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1888.

[Redeemable after 1893. Payable in 20 years.]

Stock A, 6 per cent bonds	\$140, 000	
Stock U, 6 per cent bonds	50, 000	
	<hr/>	190, 000

ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1890.

[Redeemable after 1895. Payable in 10 years.]

Stock A, 5 per cent bonds	\$18,000	
Stock E, 5 per cent bonds	9,000	
Stock O, 5 per cent bonds	2,100	
	<hr/>	\$29,100

ACT OF OCTOBER 24, 1890.

[Redeemable after 1895. Payable in 10 years.]

Stock A, 6 per cent bonds	95,000
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ACT OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

[Redeemable after 1897. Payable in 20 years.]

Stock A, 6 per cent bonds	\$26,000	
Stock E, 6 per cent bonds	31,500	
Stock O, 6 per cent bonds	11,700	
Stock A, 5 per cent bonds	8,000	
Stock E, 5 per cent bonds	33,500	
Stock O, 5 per cent bonds	8,700	
Stock A, 4½ per cent bonds	1,000	
Stock E, 4½ per cent bonds	7,000	
Stock O, 4½ per cent bonds	2,000	
	<hr/>	129,400

ACT OF JANUARY 11 AND FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

[Redeemable in 1898. Payable in 20 years.]

Stock A, 6 per cent bonds	650,000
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ACT OF JUNE 30, 1896.

[Redeemable in 1901. Payable in 20 years.]

stock A, 5 per cent bonds	\$352,000	
Stock E, 5 per cent bonds	9,000	
Stock O, 5 per cent bonds	1,000	
Stock U, 5 per cent bonds	200,000	
	<hr/>	562,000
		<hr/>
		3,689,700

The proceeds of sales of bonds have been with a few exceptions of a minor nature confined to expenditures on public buildings, harbor improvements, new roads and bridges, and the encouragement of immigration.

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

This institution was established, by act of the legislature in 1884, to encourage the deposit of small savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and was opened for business July 1, 1886, with His Majesty Kalakaua as the first depositor.

On the 12th day of August, 1898, the amount due to 10,555 depositors, classified by nationalities as follows:

Americans	602
British	526
Germans	329
Hawaiians	1,291
Portuguese	495
Sundry nationalities	221
Chinese under the board of immigration	7,091
Total	10,555
Amounted to	\$836,297.34
And to 68 special depositors for sums exceeding \$500, the sum of	77,750
A total of	914,047.34

These deposits bear interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, and interest is credited to the several accounts on the 31st day of December of each year, and is a charge on the current revenues of the Government.

The present cash reserve to meet the demands is \$112,409.23, of which \$105,000 is on special deposit at the treasury.

The surplus over the requirement of the cash minimum reserve of \$50,000 has been used by the Government for public works and permanent improvements.

During the twelve years of its existence every call by depositors has been promptly met, and the general confidence and usefulness to the community has been shown in its use by all nationalities.

The foregoing shows the gross public debt on August 12, 1898, to be \$4,603,747.34. On the same date there was cash in treasury to the credit of the following accounts, certified to by the register of—

Public accounts..... \$546, 739. 04

Cash on hand in the Hawaiian Treasury on August 12, 1898.

Current account, balance.....	\$284, 014. 51
Loan fund account, balance	38, 370. 17
Total	322, 384. 68

Special deposits.

Land sales.....	\$66, 026. 23
Road tax.....	53, 270. 83
School tax.....	54. 30
Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank	105, 000. 00
Total	224, 351. 36

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement as of above date.

W. G. ASHLEY,
Registrar of Public Accounts.

I would add, in relation to the Postal Savings Bank, that deposits up to \$500 only are credited with interest.

Any deposit of three months' standing may, at the option of the depositor, be withdrawn and exchanged for a five-twenty government bond, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Besides these provisions the bank may, at its discretion, issue what are called "term certificates," for not over three months for any amount up to \$5,000, and not to exceed in all \$150,000 at any one time, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Deposits amounting to over \$100 may be withdrawn at ninety days' notice; under \$100 without notice.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE HAWAIIAN CURRENCY.

The gold coins of the United States are the only unlimited legal tender. (Civil Laws, sec. 665.)

Hawaiian silver coins are legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10. United States dimes and half dimes are also legal tender in limited amounts. (Civil Laws, secs. 666 and 667.)

COINAGE.

During the years 1884, 1885, and 1886 the following Hawaiian coins were put in circulation, having theretofore been coined at the United States mint in San Francisco (Biennial Report Minister of Finance, 1890, p. 7):

Dollars	500,000
Halves	350,000
Quarters	125,000
Dimes	25,000

This is the only Hawaiian coinage ever executed.

PAPER CURRENCY.

By Session Laws 1895, act 19 (Civil Laws, secs. 672-675), the minister of finance was authorized to issue gold and silver certificates of deposit, upon setting aside sufficient of the respective coins for the payment of such certificates. The act also provided for the retirement of all outstanding certificates of deposit.

Under this authority certificates of deposit have been issued to the amount of \$272,500, for the redemption of which silver coin is now held in the treasury. These certificates have been issued in the following denominations:

5 dollars	\$12,500
10 dollars	35,000
20 dollars	50,000
50 dollars	75,000
100 dollars	100,000

There remains outstanding of old issues of silver certificates made under former laws a total amount of \$39,500. No record remains in the office of the finance department showing the denominations of these certificates, but silver coins are on deposit in the treasury for their redemption.

Although authorized by the act above cited, no gold certificates have been issued. The Hawaiian currency consists therefore of silver coins amounting to \$1,000,000, of which \$312,000 is in circulation in the form of silver certificates.

Hawaiian currency in the treasury at this date (August 23, 1898), exclusive of silver held for redemption of certificates, is approximately \$101,500.

By the statutes authorizing coinage of silver (Session Laws 1880, chap. 37, and Session Laws 1892, chap. 8), all coins were required to be made of the same weight and fineness as the United States coins of the same value.

S. M. CULLOM.

Hon. SANFORD B. DOLE,

Of the Hawaiian Commission.

SIR: In the year 1883, by act of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Government, the sum of \$1,000,000 was authorized to be issued in Hawaiian silver currency. This amount was coined by the United States mint of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding amount in United States silver currency. The denominations were:

1-dollar pieces	\$500, 000
50-cent pieces.....	350, 000
25-cent pieces.....	125, 000
Dimes	25, 000
Total	1, 000, 000

Of this amount the dime has practically gone out of circulation. Of the entire amount a fair estimate would be that \$50,000 (including the dimes) have gone out of circulation and disappeared. There remains, therefore, the sum of \$950,000, approximately, in Hawaiian silver currency that are legal tender under the present laws and institutions of this country to the amount of \$10 in any one payment. This currency, however, is only of value to the remaining portions of the United States as its pure silver bears to the piece, based on the current value of silver for the day.

While your honorable body is considering the subject of the obligations of this Government, I desire to call your attention to the subject of its withdrawal from circulation and substitution by a coin that would be legal tender in all parts of the United States.

Owing to the nature of the population of this country silver will always be used here to a greater or less extent, and I desire to press upon your attention the necessity of considering this important subject while the Hawaiian Commission is in session.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *September 7, 1898.*

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission.

SIR: Your committee on fisheries respectfully submit the following report:

Each of these islands may be roughly described as consisting of one or more central lofty mountains with sides sloping rapidly toward the sea. There are naturally few lakes or ponds, and these are of inconsiderable size. The streams, while numerous, are of small volume, short and of rapid fall. Much of the coast line is skirted with a coral reef, between which and the shore there is a space of shallow water. From the reef, and where there is no reef from the shore, the water deepens rapidly.

As might be expected, there are few fish in the streams and lakes, and these are of little value. They belong, as at common law, to the owners of the soil under the streams and lakes.

There was formerly little animal food upon the land, and consequently the natives, who lived mostly along the coast, looked to the sea as their chief source of animal food. It followed that their sea fisheries were regarded as among their most valuable properties. These were closely connected with the ownership of land; indeed, they were regarded as appurtenances to the adjoining or neighboring lands, and the laws or customs governing them can be explained only by reference to the system of land tenures formerly existing, which was of a feudal nature.

Without going into too great detail, the land may be said to have been divided up into large tracts and small tracts. The large tracts commonly included a strip of land extending from the summit or well up on the slopes of the central mountain of an island to the sea. These were called ahupuaas and were owned by chiefs or lords, called konohikis. Within these were the smaller tracts, called kuleanas, occupied by the common people, who were regarded as tenants of the owners of the larger tracts. There were also other tracts, generally intermediate in size, called ilis, some of which were independent, like the larger tracts, and others of which were subordinate, like the smaller tracts. The King was lord over all.

As lord paramount the King could take and redistribute the fishing rights as well as the lands of his subjects. This he did in 1839, taking all fishing grounds and giving one portion of them to the common people, one portion to the landlords, and reserving one portion for himself, at the same time prescribing certain restrictions and regulations under which the rights thus conferred were to be exercised. This was done by statute, the provisions of which, as amended from time to time, are still in force. In 1846 and the following few years the change was made from the feudal system to that of several ownership, and titles were awarded by commissioners to quiet land titles to those who proved

ownership or right of occupancy under the preexisting system. In a few cases titles to fisheries were awarded, or afterwards patented or allowed by commissioners of boundaries, by metes and bounds, but in most cases, where the award or patent referred to fisheries at all, it conferred merely a right of fishery as an appurtenance to the land without specifying the extent of the fishery, and left it to be determined either by the general provisions of the statute or the testimony of witnesses. In the majority of cases, however, no reference was made to fisheries, and the right rested solely on the statute. In 1848 the great division of lands was made by which the King gave to the Government a large number of royal lands, and upon the downfall of the monarchy the crown lands also became Government lands.

In shoal waters along the shores there are many fish ponds, made artificially by the construction of stone walls of semicircular form with the shore line as a diameter, and with small openings through the wall for the flow of the tide. These are found on Government lands as well as private lands.

Now, bearing in mind the foregoing facts, the sea fisheries of these islands, except as expressly awarded or patented, are governed as follows by statute:

All fishing grounds appertaining to government lands or otherwise belonging to the government, excepting fish ponds, are free for all persons. The minister of the interior may, however, for the protection of the fishing grounds, forbid the taking of fish at certain seasons. There has thus far been no occasion for the exercise of this power by the minister. The fish ponds owned by the government are leased to private persons. Their future disposition is an appropriate subject for consideration by the committee on public lands. Upon the sale of any government land the fisheries appertaining thereto remain free. No person residing without the islands may take fish within the waters of the islands for the purpose of sale without the islands. The fishing grounds from the shore to the reef, and where there is no reef for a distance of one mile, belong to the konohikis, for the use of themselves and their tenants. Each konohiki may set apart one variety of fish for himself, or, on consultation with his tenants, may prohibit all fishing during certain seasons, and during the fishing season receive from his tenants one-third of all fish taken. The tenants may take fish either for themselves or for sale or exportation. No person shall use giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish. No person shall take the young of the mullet and awa under four inches in length, except for the purpose of stocking ponds.

It will thus be seen that fisheries are governed here by principles recognized by the common law. There are common fisheries, commons of fishery, and several fisheries; but owing to the peculiar conditions that have existed here the two latter classes of fisheries exist here to a much larger extent than in other English-speaking countries. Rights of fishery here are, as at common law, subject to rights of navigation. They are subject also to statutory regulation.

Until recently the fishing industry has been engaged in chiefly by Hawaiians, but of late the Chinese and Japanese have entered largely into it. They fish both on the free fishing grounds and on private grounds, including fish ponds, which they lease from the owners. No fishing on a large scale has yet been undertaken, but a fishing company of whites has recently been formed, which is to work with a sailing vessel about 70 feet in length, with auxiliary steam power. Fishing in shallow water near shore is conducted mostly with nets; that in deep

water with hook and line. There are shoals or banks offshore, especially in the channels between Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Kahoolawe, and Lanai, which are said to be good fishing grounds.

Fish are not found in such quantities in Hawaiian waters as in some other waters, and yet the number of species is perhaps unusually large, amounting to several hundred, of which about 100 may be found in the markets. These are of great variety of size, shape, and color, and include many species of excellent food qualities. The sales at the Honolulu fish market amount to from 40,000 to 80,000 fish of varying sizes per week. These are all inspected by an officer of the board of health.

Hawaiian waters afford rare opportunities for the study of fish and other marine life. While some scientific investigation has been made in this direction, it has been very limited, owing to lack of facilities. The establishment here of a station under the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries would no doubt prove to be of great benefit to both the people of these islands and those of the mainland. In this connection it may not be out of place to add that there is some prospect for the establishment here of a marine aquarium and biological laboratory by the trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, and that the Hawaiian legislature at its last session authorized the minister of the interior to reserve a portion of the reef on the south-eastly side of the channel of Honolulu harbor for a marine park, and to enter into an agreement with the said trustees for the establishment of such aquarium and laboratory within said park.

Very respectfully,

W. F. FREAR,
JNO. T. MORGAN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the subject for investigation, beg leave to report as follows:

Prior to the year 1846, all the lands of the Hawaiian Islands belonged, in legal contemplation, to the King, and the chiefs and people, as tenants, by a system closely resembling the feudal system of England, held their respective parcels by payment of rent or rendering of service. In that year King Kamehameha III granted to his chiefs and people certain portions of the land, to Government purposes certain other portions, and reserved to himself the remainder. By an act passed June 7, 1848, the Legislature accepted this grant, and confirmed to the King, his heirs and successors, certain described lands which were thenceforth known as crown lands. In the act organizing the executive departments, provision was made for the appointment of a land commission to receive and pass upon the claims of occupants of lands to their respective holdings in the portion of lands set apart for the chiefs and people. This commission heard the testimony of claimants, caused surveys to be made, and issued to the occupants entitled thereto certificates called "land commission awards." These awards established the right of the grantee to the possession of the land and entitled him, upon payment of one-fourth of the value of the bare land, to receive a royal patent for his holding. These awards, and the patents issued pursuant thereto, are the source of title to all the lands not public lands, or reserved as crown lands.

The lands thus confirmed to the chiefs and known according to their extent as ahupuaas or ilis, amounted to 1,571,341 acres, and the lands confirmed to the common people, and known as kuleanas, aggregated 28,658 acres. (Hawaiian Annual, 1898, p. 34.)

The crown lands reserved to the King under the act of 1848 were in 1865 (act January 3, 1865) placed in the hands of a body known as the commission of crown lands. This body was empowered to lease the crown lands for periods not exceeding thirty years, but not to alienate the same. The net rentals belonged to the monarch as a personal perquisite.

The Government lands were authorized to be sold by the minister of the interior, with the consent of the executive council (Civil Laws, sec. 169-171).

By an act passed July 9, 1850, one-twentieth of all public lands was set apart for the support of schools. Provision was made for the selection by, and patenting to, the board of education of the lands thus set apart, and the board of education was empowered to sell and lease lands thus received (Civil Laws, sec. 157). Part of the lands thus set apart are used as sites for school buildings, part is leased, and part has been sold. (See Table No. I.)

In 1884 an act was passed for the setting aside of homesteads to landless applicants on liberal terms, but it seems to have been very little used, only 557 holdings having been taken up under it, of which 256

have been patented. Under this method a party was prohibited from acquiring more than 2 acres of taro or wet land and more than 20 acres of dry land. The fee for such settlement was \$10.

In 1891, Queen Liliuokalani divided a part of her crown-land holdings in Hawaii into small tracts and provided for the leasing of them to homestead occupants upon easy terms.

The foregoing roughly outlines the enactments regarding the disposition of the lands up to the year 1895, when the legislature met under the Republic. The legislature of that year passed what it designated as the "land act, 1895," which provided a comprehensive system for the care and disposition of the public domain.

By this act the "crown lands" are treated as having vested in the Republic upon the abolition of the monarchy, and are now embraced as public lands. The public lands are placed under the control of a board of three commissioners, one of whom is the minister of the interior. The other two are appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet, and one of them is designated as agent of public lands. The act divides the islands into six land districts and provides for each district a subagent of public lands and ranges. It divides the public lands into—

I. *Agricultural lands*.—First class: Land suitable for the cultivation of fruit, coffee, sugar, or other perennial crops, with or without irrigation. Second class: Land suitable for the cultivation of annual crops only. Third class: Wet lands, such as kalo and rice lands.

II. *Pastoral land*.—First class: Land not in the description of agricultural land, but capable of carrying live stock the year through. Second class: Land capable of carrying live stock only part of the year, or otherwise inferior to first-class pastoral land.

III. *Pastoral agricultural land*.—Land adapted in part for pasturage and in part for cultivation.

IV. *Forest land*.—Land producing forest trees, but unsuitable for cultivation.

V. *Waste land*.—Land not included in the other classes.

The commissioners are authorized to dispose of lands in the following modes:

1. At public auction, for cash, in parcels of not over 1,000 acres. The consent of the executive council is required to this disposal.

2. At public auction, upon part credit, in parcels not exceeding 600 acres. Like consent is required.

3. Without auction sale, in exchange for private lands, or by way of compromise.

4. By lease, at public auction, for not more than twenty-one years.

5. Homestead leases.

6. Right-of-purchase leases.

7. Cash freeholds.

GENERAL QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

Applicants for land, under the modes named above, must be over 18 years of age; must be citizens by birth or naturalization, or have received letters of denization or special rights of citizenship; be under no civil disability for any offense, nor delinquent in the payment of taxes. Special qualifications are named under the respective systems, as follows:

HOMESTEAD-LEASE SYSTEM.

The homestead-lease system permits the acquirement of public land by qualified persons without other payments than a fee of \$2 upon application and a fee of \$5 upon issuance of homestead lease.

The limit of area in the different classes of land which may be acquired under homestead lease is: Eight acres first-class agricultural land; 16 acres second-class agricultural land; 1 acre wet (rice or taro) land; 30 acres first-class pastoral land; 60 acres second-class pastoral land; 45 acres pastoral agricultural land.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FOR HOMESTEAD LEASE.

Any person having the general qualifications (as to citizenship, etc.) who is not the owner in his own right of any land in the Hawaiian Islands, other than "wet land" (rice, taro, etc.), and who is not an applicant for other land under the act, may apply under this part of the act, and such application may cover one lot of wet land in addition to other land, if reasonably near. Husband and wife may not both be applicants.

Applications must be made in person at the office of subagent of the district, accompanied by sworn declaration of qualifications and a fee of \$2.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPATION.

The successful applicant receives a certificate of occupation which entitles him to occupy the described premises and to receive a homestead lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, if conditions of certificate of occupation have been fulfilled, the conditions being: That the occupier shall, before the end of two years, build a dwelling house and reside on the premises. He shall maintain his home on the premises from and after the end of two years from date of certificate. He shall before the end of six years from date of certificate have in cultivation not less than 10 per cent of the land, or have in cultivation 5 per cent of the land and in good growing condition not less than ten timber, shade, or fruit trees per acre on agricultural land; or, if pastoral land, fence the same within six years. He shall pay the taxes assessed upon the premises within sixty days after the same are delinquent. He shall perform any conditions of the certificates for the planting or protection of trees, or prevention or destruction of vegetable pests that may be on the premises.

CONDITIONS OF HOMESTEAD LEASE.

The lessee or his successors must maintain his home on the leased premises, must pay the taxes assessed upon the premises within sixty days after the same are delinquent, and perform any conditions of the lease relating to protection or planting of trees or destruction and prevention of vegetable pests.

Lands held under a certificate of occupation or homestead lease are liable to taxation as estates in fee.

In case of the death of an occupier or lessee, his interests, notwithstanding any devise or bequest, shall vest in his relations in the order prescribed in the act, the widow or widower being first in order, then the children, etc.

Certificates of occupation or homestead lease, or any interest thereunder, is not assignable by way of mortgage, nor is the same subject to attachment, levy, or sale on any process issuing from the courts of the

country. Neither the whole nor any portion of the premises may be sublet.

Surrender may be made to the government by an occupier or lessee having the whole interest if all conditions to date of surrender have been fulfilled, and the person so surrendering is entitled to receive from the government the value of permanent improvement whenever the same is received by the government from a new tenant.

RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASES.

Right of purchase leases, for the term of twenty-one years, may be issued to qualified applicants, with the privilege to the lessee of purchasing at the end of three years and upon fulfillment of special conditions.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS.

Any person who is over 18 years of age, who is a citizen by birth or naturalization of the Republic of Hawaii, or who has received letters of denization of special rights of citizenship, who is under no civil disability for any offense, who is not delinquent in the payment of taxes, and who does not own any agricultural or pastoral land in the Hawaiian Islands, may apply for right of purchase lease, the limit of areas which may be acquired being 100 acres first-class agricultural land; 200 acres second-class agricultural land; 2 acres wet (rice or taro) land; 600 acres first-class pastoral land; 1,200 acres second-class pastoral land; 400 acres mixed agricultural and pastoral land.

Any qualified person, owning less than the respective amounts stated in foregoing list, and which is not subject to residence condition, may acquire additional land of the classes already held by him, but so that his aggregate holding shall not be in excess of the limit named; or if desiring additional land of another class, may acquire the same according to ratio established between the various classes.

Husband and wife may not both be applicants for right-of-purchase leases.

Application must be made in person at the office of subagent of the district, and must be accompanied by a fee equal to six months' rent of premises, fee to be credited on account of rent if application is successful, and to be returned if application is unsuccessful. In case of more than one application for same lot, the first application takes precedence.

CONDITIONS OF RIGHT-OF-PURCHASE LEASE.

Term, twenty-one years. Rental, 8 per cent on the appraised value given in lease, payable semiannually.

The lessee must from the end of the first to the end of the fifth year continuously maintain his home on the leased premises.

The lessee must have in cultivation at the end of three years 5 per cent and at the end of five years 10 per cent of his holding, and maintain on agricultural land an average of ten trees to the acre.

Pastoral land must be fenced.

Interest in right-of-purchase lease is not assignable without written consent of the commissioners of public lands, but the lease may be surrendered to the government.

In case of forfeiture or surrender of right-of-purchase lease, reappraisement is made of the land and of permanent improvements

thereon, and if the land is again disposed of, the incoming tenant shall pay for such permanent improvements, and the amount when so received by the government shall be paid to the surrendering lessee.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PURCHASE MAY BE MADE.

At any time after third year of leasehold term the lessee is entitled to a land patent giving fee-simple title, upon his payment of the appraised value set forth in lease, if he has reduced to cultivation 25 per cent of his leased premises, and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

CASH FREEHOLDS.

Cash freehold lots are sold at auction to the highest qualified bidder, at appraised value as upset price.

The qualification of applicants for cash freeholds and the areas of land which may be acquired are the same as those under right of purchase-lease system.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications must be made to subagent of district in writing, with sworn declaration as to qualifications, and a fee of 10 per cent of appraised value of lot, which fee is forfeited if applicant declines to take the premises at the appraised value, and is credited to him if he becomes the purchaser of the lot. If such applicant, however, is outbid, his fee is returned to him.

If two or more applications are made and there is no bid above the upset price, the first application takes precedence.

The purchaser at auction sale must pay immediately thereafter one-fourth of purchase price and thereupon receive a freehold agreement.

CONDITIONS OF FREEHOLD AGREEMENT.

The freeholder shall pay the balance of purchase price in equal installments in one, two, and three years, with interest at 6 per cent, but may pay any installment before it is due and stop corresponding interest.

Twenty-five per cent of agricultural land must be cultivated, and pastoral land fenced, before the end of third year.

Freeholder must maintain his home on the premises from end of first to end of third year.

He may not assign or sublet without consent of agent of public lands.

He must allow agents of the government to enter and examine the premises.

He must pay all taxes that may be due upon the premises.

If all conditions are fulfilled he is entitled at end of three years to patent giving fee simple title.

In case of forfeiture or surrender the land and permanent improvements are reappraised separately, and the value of such improvements when received by government from new tenant or freeholder will be paid to surrendering freeholder.

SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Six or more qualified persons may form a "settlement association" and apply for holdings in one block.

The provisions for cash freehold apply to the settlement of such

blocks, but first auction sale is confined to members of such settlement association.

Any lot in such block which may be forfeited or surrendered, or which is not taken up by any member of the settlement association within three months, shall be open to any qualified applicants.

Disputes, disagreements, or misunderstandings between the parties to certificate of occupation, homestead lease, right-of-purchase lease, or cash freehold and relating thereto, which can not be amicably settled, shall be submitted to the circuit judge in whose jurisdiction the premises are situated, and his decision shall be final subject only to appeal to supreme court.

CASH SALES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.

With consent of executive council, public lands not under lease may be sold in parcels of not over 1,000 acres at public auction for cash, and upon such sale and payment of full consideration a land patent will issue.

Parcels of land of not over 600 acres may, with consent of executive council, be sold at public auction upon part credit and part cash, and upon such terms and conditions of improvement, residence, etc., as may be imposed.

Upon fulfillment of all conditions a land patent will issue.

GENERAL LEASES.

General leases of public lands may be made for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Such leases are sold at public auction, and require rent in advance quarterly, semiannually, or annually.

The conditions of general leases are made at discretion of the commissioners, and may be made for any class of public lands.

The homestead-lease method was intended to provide the native with a home for himself and family, and the conditions which appear rather harsh were intended in reality to protect himself and his successors in the enjoyment of the same. The careless, happy-go-lucky way of the aborigines, and the ease and small consideration with which they could be separated from their property, rendered some provision of this kind necessary. That it has not been taken advantage of reflects more on the native character than the wisdom of the lawmakers. The comparative unpopularity of the homestead lease is shown in the following table:

Schedule of lands taken up under the general systems of the "land act, 1895," to August 12, as furnished by Mr. J. F. Brown, agent of public lands.

	Number.	Acres.	Value.
Right of purchase leases	324	16, 114	\$105, 192
Cash freeholds	19	716	3, 948
Special agreements.....	96	6, 197	44, 653
Homestead leases	67	936	.....

PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF LANDS.

By section 202, Civil Laws (reenacting earlier provisions), all proceeds of sales of public lands are pledged as a special fund for the payment of bonded indebtedness.

THE CROWN LANDS.

In 1894 the crown lands formerly belonging to the monarch were taken over by the government. They amounted on May 1, 1894, to 971,463 acres, valued at \$2,314,250, distributed among the islands as follows:

	Acres.	Value.
Hawaii	642,852	\$992,300
Maui	69,121	180,500
Molokai	20,892	25,000
Lanai	17,369	17,000
Oahu	66,593	518,450
Kauai	154,636	581,000
Total	971,463	2,314,250

This land is nearly all occupied by tenants under long leases, and for the year ending March 31, 1894, the rentals received were \$49,268.75. Many leases of large tracts are said to have been let at inadequate rentals by special favor. The leases existing when the lands were taken over by the Republic have been recognized and the rentals treated as government income. As leases expire the lands become available for settlement, sale, and lease, under the public-land system. (See Table No. 2 for a list of expiration of these crown leases.)

Public lands, exclusive of building lots in Honolulu and Hilo and of esplanade and city front in Honolulu, as of date September 30, 1897, aggregate 1,762,330 acres and an estimated value of \$4,147,700.

The details of this summary are as follows:

Island.	Coffee.	Cane.	Rice.	Grazing.	Forest, etc.	Estimated value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Hawaii	62,890	18,156	140	368,849	749,302	\$1,874,900
Maui	8,180	520	110	112,570	58,550	453,800
Oahu	800	2,050	327	71,414	13,778	933,500
Kauai	4,400	4,900	400	80,050	86,650	648,000
Molokai				40,625		77,500
Lanai and Kahoolawe				77,669		70,000
Laysan, etc., islands (guano islands)						40,000
	76,270	25,626	977	751,177	908,280	4,147,700

Building lots, Honolulu	\$521,800
Building lots, town Hilo	160,000
Esplanade and city front:	
Leased lots (including esplanade storage); rent, \$27,000 per annum	450,000
Old lots unleased, including fish market, custom-house site, etc	250,000
Old lots (reclaimed land)	100,000
	1,481,800
Total estimated value of coffee, cane, rice, grazing, forest and other lands	4,147,700
Total value	5,629,500

The total area of the Government lands may be roughly classified as follows:

	Acres.
Valuable building lots	145
Cane lands	25,626
Rice lands	977
Coffee lands	76,270
Homesteads, Government interest in	20,000

	Acres.
Grazing lands of various quality.....	451,200
Forest lands (high).....	681,282
Rugged, inaccessible mountain tracts.....	227,000
Barren lands, nominal value.....	300,000
Total.....	1,782,500

NOTE.—Since the date of September 30, to which the foregoing summary applies, and up to the date of August 12, 1898, patent grants conveying fee simple titles have been issued for 9,860 acres, in round numbers valued at \$48,500—almost wholly of agricultural land on the island of Hawaii. The totals of the above summary would therefore stand corrected as follows:

	Acres.
Total area.....	1,772,640
Total value.....	\$5,581,000

Increase in values, however, has been such that the above might be considered a conservative estimate.

CROWN LANDS.

The printed report of the agent of Crown lands for 1894 gives a full statement of those lands as of that date. After the passage of the land act of 1895 those lands came under the control of the commissioners of public lands, and are included in the foregoing summary.

Since the date of the "land act of 1895," from such "Crown lands" patents giving fee simple titles have been granted for an area in round numbers of 9,960 acres, at a valuation of \$36,400.

The above classification of Government lands is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and the statement in my report of 1894 to the surveyor-general applies also at this date, "that the lack of positive knowledge of quality and adaptability of the soil in untried sections, and the imperceptible gradation by which the best lands merge into indifferent, and indifferent into that of nominal value, makes a report of this nature to a considerable extent a matter of personal opinion rather than of scientific certainty."

I would further state that under the head of grazing lands and high forest land is included a large area which in the future may be devoted to a class of temperate climate products, grain, fruits, etc., which area is now practically undeveloped.

The estimate of values of Government lands has been made independently of the leases and rents received from same. In the case of recent leases these rents are fairly representative of the value of the land, but in many of the older leases are much below the present standard of value.

Further data as to receipts, revenue from rents, etc., will be found in the report of the commissioners of public lands referred to.

J. T. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

AUGUST 29, 1898.

TABLE NO. II.—Showing the yearly expiration, in acres, of leased government and crown lands.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Year.	Hawaii.	Maui.	Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1898.....	759	156	10	10	10	925
1899.....	207	3,900	5	5	5	4,107
1900.....	5,834	5,834	32	32	32	5,839
1901.....	39,845	37,190	32	32	32	77,067

TABLE NO. II.—*Showing the yearly expiration, in acres, of leased government and crown lands—Continued.*

GOVERNMENT LAND—Continued.

Year.	Hawaii.	Maui.	Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1902.....	831	2,201				3,032
1903.....	13,616			50		13,666
1904.....	8,567			97		8,664
1905.....	3,208	4,549				7,757
1906.....	220,703			18		220,721
1907.....	18,604		15,406	30	2,405	36,445
1908.....	3,290	1,250	8,996	35		13,571
1909.....					1,151	1,151
1910.....				5,544		5,544
1911.....				742		742
1912.....	4,345			160	2,000	6,505
1913.....	1,360	2,100	30,000		13,400	46,860
1915.....		1,500				1,500
1917.....	45	7,515				7,560
1918.....	3,835					3,835
1919.....	12,800	1,525		915		15,240
1920.....	489					489
Total	332,504	67,720	54,402	7,638	18,956	481,220

NOTE.—On Hawaii 233,127 acres now under lease can be canceled at option of the Government, as also 10,150 acres on Maui; 4,956 acres on Molokai, for which no expiration is given, is now under lease. No leases expired in 1914 and 1916.

CROWN LAND.

Year.	Hawaii.	Maui.	Molokai and Lanai.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1900.....		370		1		371
1901.....	3			15,505		15,508
1902.....	9,429			6,843		16,263
1903.....	7,343			55		7,398
1904.....		600		4,003	17,284	21,982
1906.....					6,354	6,354
1907.....	172,730	11,040				183,820
1908.....	102,015	9,477				111,492
1909.....				6,154	4,045	10,199
1911.....	18	17,066	23	540		17,647
1912.....	5,033	3,200		20,322		28,560
1913.....	62,200	3,316		2,542		63,058
1914.....	15,210					15,210
1916.....			17,369			17,369
1917.....					117,917	117,917
1918.....	135,000		20,133	26	7,237	162,446
1919.....	744					744
1920.....				6,970		6,870
1921.....	57,236				2,800	60,036
Total	567,007	45,069	37,575	62,966	155,637	868,254

NOTE.—No leases expire in 1892, 1899, 1905, 1910, or 1915.

The committee is of the opinion that it is not wise to make any specific recommendation touching the policy hereafter to be pursued with reference to the laws which shall govern the disposition of the lands of the Territory of Hawaii until further investigations shall be made, and therefore recommends that the laws relating to lands, agriculture, and forestry shall continue in force until the Secretary of Agriculture shall have opportunity to make a more thorough investigation of the conditions of such lands in the Territory, to examine the laws now there in force relating to lands, forestry, and agriculture, including also public roads, and report the result of such investigation to Congress for its guidance.

S. M. CULLOM.
JNO. T. MORGAN.
SANFORD B. DOLE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,
Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission:

The committee on local executive offices respectfully submits the accompanying report.

S. B. DOLE,
W. F. FREAR,

Committee on Local Executive Offices.

HONOLULU, September 12, 1898.

The local officers authorized by law in the Republic of Hawaii were the following:

Officer.	Appointed by—	Confirmed by—	Tenure of office.	Salary per annum.
<i>Executive council.</i>				
President	Legislature		6 years	\$12,000
Cabinet:				
Minister of foreign affairs	President	Senate	Indefinite	6,000
Minister of the interior	do	do	do	6,000
Minister of finance	do	do	do	6,000
Attorney-general	do	do	do	6,000
<i>Department of foreign affairs.</i>				
Minister of foreign affairs				
Secretary	Minister	President	Indefinite	2,400
Clerk	Secretary	Minister	do	1,200
Do	do	do	do	1,000
Clerk, executive council	President		do	1,500
<i>Department of the interior.</i>				
Minister of the interior				
Chief clerk	Minister	President	Indefinite	2,700
First assistant clerk	do		do	2,400
Second assistant clerk	do		do	1,800
Third assistant clerk	do		do	1,500
Fourth assistant clerk and copyist	do		do	1,200
Two messengers, each	do		do	600
Clerk of land records and copying patents	do		do	900
Electoral registrar	do		do	600
Veterinary surgeon	do		do	600
<i>Commission of public lands.</i>				
Land agent	Minister	President	Indefinite	3,000
Secretary and subagent fifth land district	Land agent	Minister	do	2,100
Clerk	do	do	do	1,200
Assistant clerk	do	do	do	600
Subagent first district	do	do	do	1,500
Clerk first district	do	do	do	600
Subagent second district	do	do	do	600
Subagent third district	do	do	do	480
Subagent fourth district	do	do	do	600
Subagent, sixth district	do	do	do	360
Ranger, first district	do	do	do	600
Ranger, second district	do	do	do	360
Ranger, third district	do	do	do	360

Officer.	Appointed by—	Confirmed by—	Tenure of office.	Salary per annum.
<i>Commission of public lands—Continued.</i>				
Ranger, fourth district.....	Land agent.....	Minister.....	Indefinite.....	\$360
Ranger, fifth district.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	360
Ranger, sixth district.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	360
<i>Bureau of survey.</i>				
Surveyor-general.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	3,000
Chief assistant.....	Surveyor-general.....	Minister.....	do.....	2,700
First assistant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,400
Second assistant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,100
Third assistant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,350
Draftsman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,050
Aid.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	480
<i>Registry of conveyances.</i>				
Registrar.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	2,700
Deputy registrar and copyist.....	Registrar.....	Minister.....	do.....	1,500
Copyist.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	900
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	800
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	480
<i>Bureau of immigration.</i>				
Inspector.....	Minister.....		Indefinite.....	2,400
Secretary.....	do.....		do.....	1,500
<i>Bureau of waterworks.</i>				
Superintendent of Honolulu waterworks and clerk of market.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	2,700
Clerk.....	Superintendent.....	Minister.....	do.....	1,800
Assistant clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Reservoir keepers (3).....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,320
Plumber and assistant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,320
Tap inspector.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,042
Shipping tenders.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Market keeper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	360
Assistant keeper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300
Superintendent Hilo waterworks.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	900
Superintendent Laupahoehoe waterworks.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	20
Superintendent Koloa waterworks.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	25
Engineers (2).....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3,000
<i>Bureau of public works.</i>				
Superintendent.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	3,000
Road engineer.....	Superintendent.....	Minister.....	do.....	2,400
Bookkeeper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,800
Draftsman and assistant superintendent.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,500
Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	900
Harbor master.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3,000
Road supervisor, Honolulu.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,400
Roads and bridges, Honolulu, pay roll.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	13,332
Steam tug, pay roll.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6,600
Electric-light inspector.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,800
Dynamoman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	960
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	780
Lineman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	780
Station keeper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	720
Trimmer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	720
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	720
Light-house keepers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4,460
Keeper of wharf and buoys, Lahaina.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	120
Gunpowder keeper, Hilo.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	25
<i>Board of health.</i>				
Secretary.....	Minister.....		Indefinite.....	2,000
Government physicians.....	Board of health.....		do.....	18,000
General expenses, pay roll.....			do.....	9,430

Officer.	Appointed by—	Confirmed by—	Tenure of office.	Salary per annum.
<i>Board of health—Continued.</i>				
Nonleprous children, pay roll.....			Indefinite.....	\$1,200
Removing garbage, pay roll.....			do.....	5,400
Keeper quarantine station.....			do.....	600
Maintenance of hospitals, pay roll.....			do.....	6,500
Act to mitigate pay roll.....			do.....	1,575
Segregation of lepers, pay roll.....			do.....	19,200
Superintendent insane asylum.....			do.....	1,800
Assistants, insane asylum.....			do.....	11,832
Food commissioner.....			do.....	2,100
<i>Forests and nurseries bureau.</i>				
Commissioner.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	2,100
Entomologist.....	Commissioner.....	Minister.....	do.....	2,000
Gardener, nursery.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,020
Forester.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,020
Laborers, Makiki and Nuuanu.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,700
Laborers, nurseries.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	540
Chief forester.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,400
Expert forester.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	750
<i>Public grounds bureau.</i>				
Pay roll, Government building.....	Minister.....		Indefinite.....	2,472
Pay roll, Makiki and River parks.....	do.....		do.....	1,020
Pay roll, Thomas and Emma squares.....	do.....		do.....	1,020
Keeper mausoleum and grounds.....	do.....		do.....	390
Janitor and keeper, executive and judiciary building.....	do.....		do.....	1,200
<i>Fire departments.</i>				
Honolulu fire department, pay roll.....			Indefinite.....	29,520
Steward, watchman, and engineer, Hilo fire department.....			do.....	540
<i>Department of finance.</i>				
Minister of finance.....				
Registrar of public accounts.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	2,700
Clerk, finance office.....	Registrar.....	Minister.....	do.....	1,800
Second clerk and messenger.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
<i>Tax bureau.</i>				
Tax assessor, Oahu.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	2,700
Tax assessor, Hawaii.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,500
Tax assessor, Maui.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,300
Tax assessor, Kauai.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,000
Deputy tax assessors and collectors, salaries and commissions.....	Tax assessors.....	Minister.....	do.....	3,000
<i>Postal bureau.</i>				
Postmaster-general.....	Minister.....	President.....	Indefinite.....	3,000
Deputy postmaster-general and secretary.....	Postmaster-general.....	Minister.....	do.....	2,000
Superintendent postal savings bank.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,000
Superintendent money-order division.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,000
General delivery clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,800
Registry delivery clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,500
Parcel-post clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
Mail dispatcher.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
Postal savings bank clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
Money-order clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	900
General delivery clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	900
Portuguese delivery clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	840
Japanese delivery clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	840
Chinese delivery clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	840
Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Ladies' window clerk.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	540

Officer.	Appointed by—	Confirmed by—	Tenure of office.	Salary per annum.
<i>Postal bureau—Continued.</i>				
Clerk	Postmaster-general.	Minister	Indefinite.....	
Do	do	do	do	\$540
Do	do	do	do	450
Assistant clerk, postal savings bank	do	do	do	240
Clerk, postal savings bank	do	do	do	450
Janitor	do	do	do	360
	do	do	do	240
<i>Bureau of customs.</i>				
Collector-general	Minister	President	Indefinite.....	3,000
Deputy collector, Honolulu	Collector-general	Minister	do	2,700
Entry clerks (3)	do	do	do	3,900
Statistical clerks (3)	do	do	do	4,200
Port surveyor, Honolulu	do	do	do	2,000
Storekeeper	do	do	do	1,200
Appraiser	do	do	do	2,100
Assistant appraiser	do	do	do	1,500
Customs gauger and tester	do	do	do	1,500
Examiners (2)	do	do	do	2,400
Appraiser's storekeeper	do	do	do	1,200
Chinese and Japanese invoice inspectors	do	do	do	1,200
Pilots, Honolulu (3), each	do	do	do	2,400
Assistants, customs warehouses	do	do	do	3,600
Customs inspectors, Honolulu	do	do	do	10,000
Customs guards, Honolulu	do	do	do	13,750
Pilot's watchman, Diamond Head	do	do	do	900
Pilot's watchman, pilot's office	do	do	do	720
Pilots' boats, pay roll	do	do	do	2,500
Assistant guards, all ports	do	do	do	4,000
Collector, Kahului	do	do	do	1,500
Port surveyor, Kahului	do	do	do	1,000
Customs guards and inspectors, Maui	do	do	do	2,160
Collector, Hilo	do	do	do	1,500
Port surveyor, Hilo	do	do	do	1,000
Customs guards and inspectors, Hawaii	do	do	do	2,160
Collector, Mahukona and Honoipu	do	do	do	900
Collector, Waimea and Koloa	do	do	do	200
Collector, Kailua and Kealekekua	do	do	do	200

Department of the attorney-general.

Attorney-general	Attorney-general			
Deputy attorney-general	Attorney-general		Indefinite.....	\$3,000
Assistant to attorney-general	do		do	1,800
Clerk to department	do		do	1,800
Marshal	do	President	do	3,000
Clerk to marshal	Marshal	Attorney-general	do	1,800
Deputy marshal	do	do	do	2,100
Jailor, Oahu prison	do	do	do	1,800
Sheriff of Hawaii	do	do	do	2,500
Sheriff of Maui	do	do	do	2,750
Sheriff of Kauai	do	do	do	2,000
Sheriff's clerk, Hawaii	do	do	do	900
Sheriff's clerk, Maui	do	do	do	900
Sheriff's clerk, Kauai	do	do	do	400
Deputy sheriff, Hawaii	do	do	do	1,800
Deputy sheriff, North Kohala	do	do	do	1,200
Deputy sheriff, South Kohala	do	do	do	600
Deputy sheriff, Hamakua	do	do	do	1,200
Deputy sheriff, North Hilo	do	do	do	720
Deputy sheriff, North Kona	do	do	do	1,200
Deputy sheriff, South Kona	do	do	do	900
Deputy sheriff, Kau	do	do	do	1,020
Deputy sheriff, Puna	do	do	do	720
Police, Hawaii	do	do	do	27,500
Deputy sheriff, Maui	do	do	do	1,500
Deputy sheriff, Makawao	do	do	do	1,200
Deputy sheriff, Lahaina	do	do	do	960
Deputy sheriff, Hana	do	do	do	960

Officer.	Appointed by—	Confirmed by—	Tenure of office.	Salary per annum.
Deputy sheriff, Molokai	Marshal	Attorney-gen- eral.	Indefinite.....	\$800
Police, Maui	do	do	do	15,000
Deputy sheriff, Kauai	do	do	do	1,500
Deputy sheriff, Kawaihau	do	do	do	780
Deputy sheriff, Hanalei	do	do	do	780
Deputy sheriff, Koloa	do	do	do	780
Deputy sheriff, Waimea	do	do	do	1,200
Police, Kauai	do	do	do	9,000
Deputy sheriff, Koolaulupo	do	do	do	600
Deputy sheriff, Koolauloa	do	do	do	600
Deputy sheriff, Waialua	do	do	do	600
Deputy sheriff, Waianae	do	do	do	600
Deputy sheriff, Ewa	do	do	do	900
Police, Oahu	do	do	do	67,500
Clerks, receiving station (2)	do	do	do	1,440
Supreme court officer	do	do	do	1,080
Hack inspector	do	do	do	1,200
Physicians' receiving station and prison.	do	do	do	1,200
Jailors, guards, and lunas of prisoners.	do	do	do	27,500
Keeper kerosene warehouse	do	do	do	900
Keeper powder magazine	do	do	do	600
Stenographer to department	Attorney-gen- eral.	do	do	1,500
<i>Audit department.</i>				
Auditor-general	President	Senate	do	3,600
Deputy auditor-general	do	Cabinet	do	2,400
Clerks (eighteen months)	Auditor-general.	do	do	5,500
<i>Department of public instruction.</i>				
Inspector-general of schools	Minister and commissioner of public in- struction.	do	do	3,000
Deputy inspector and school agent, Honolulu.	do	do	do	450
Traveling normal instructor	do	do	do	3,000
Secretary of department	do	do	do	1,800
Assistant secretary and school agent, Honolulu.	do	do	do	1,500
Messenger and book clerk	do	do	do	900
Public schools pay roll	do	do	do	225,000
School agents	do	do	do	2,250
Superintendent industrial School.	do	do	do	1,200
Matron of industrial school	do	do	do	900
Guards industrial school	do	do	do	900

In addition to the foregoing salaried officers are the following boards and commissions, the members of which serve without pay:

Board of immigration.—Comprising the minister of the interior, ex officio, chairman, and 5 commissioners appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet; term of office, indefinite.

Board of health.—Comprising the attorney-general, ex officio, and 6 members, 3 of whom are laymen and 3 physicians, appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet; term of office, two years.

Commissioners of public instruction.—Comprising the minister of foreign affairs, ex officio, minister of public instruction, and 6 commissioners, appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet; term of office, three years.

Board of prison inspectors.—Comprising 3 inspectors, appointed by the minister of the interior, with the approval of the cabinet; term of office, two years.

Board of equalization.—Comprising the minister of finance and the several assessors.

Board of inspectors of elections.—Comprising 3 inspectors of election for each precinct, appointed by the minister of the interior; term of office, indefinite.

Board of registration.—Comprising 3 members in 5 districts, appointed by the President, with the approval of the senate.

Council of state.—Comprising 15 members, 5 elected by senate, 5 elected by house of representatives, and 5 appointed by President with approval of cabinet. Members of executive council sit and take part in meetings, but can not vote.

Labor commission.—Comprising 3 members, appointed by the President; term of office, indefinite.

Road board.—Comprising 3 members in each district, appointed by the minister of the interior; term of office, indefinite.

Pound masters.—Consisting of 1 in each district, appointed by the minister of interior; term of office, indefinite; a system of fees charged.

Commissioners of public lands.—Composed of a board of 3 commissioners, including the minister of the interior and 2 persons appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet, 1 of whom is designated agent of public lands; term of office, indefinite.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

HONOLULU, H. I., *September 12 1898.*

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission.

SIR: Your committee on claims respectfully submit the following report:

1. Claims for damages have been presented against the Republic of Hawaii, on behalf of persons arrested and confined for complicity in the insurrection of 1895, as follows:

British subjects:

Charles Dunwell (paid).....	£650
E. B. Thomas.....	500
C. W. Ashford.....	1,400
F. H. Redward.....	600
W. F. Reynolds.....	700
Thomas Rawlins.....	400
G. C. Kenyon.....	900
L. J. Levy (since deceased).....	900
M. S. Bailey.....	200
F. Harrison.....	800

Total.....	7,050
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Danish subject: Edmund Norrie.....	No sum mentioned.
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Portuguese subject: Manoel dos Reis.....	No sum mentioned.
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Greek subjects:

P. G. Camarinos (since deceased).....	No sum mentioned.
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George Lycurgus.....	No sum mentioned.
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American citizen: James Durrell.....	\$25,000
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Mr. A. G. S. Hawes, lately Her Britannic Majesty's commissioner and consul-general, expressed the opinion that the claims of the British subjects might be compromised for one-half the amounts claimed. The government of Hawaii denies the validity of each of the above claims, and has refused payment thereof, excepting in the case of Charles Dunwell, whose case differed from that of the others in that he was confined in order to compel him to testify. This claim has been paid. The British Government has now suggested arbitration as to the other claims of British subjects, and the correspondence in regard thereto has been turned over to Mr. H. M. Sewall, special agent of the United States under the State Department, the functions of the Hawaiian foreign office in this respect having ceased.

Another claim growing out of the same insurrection is that of H. A. Juen, who claims to be an American citizen. This claim was presented to this commission, with a request that it be referred to the State Department, after an unsuccessful presentation thereof, made previously at the State Department at Washington by the claimant.

2. *Japanese claims.*—The principal claim presented against the Hawaiian government, namely, that which grew out of the refusal of the Hawaiian government, in 1897, to allow certain Japanese immigrants to land in Hawaii, on the ground that they did not possess the necessary qualifications, was settled, after the approval of the joint

resolution of annexation and before the formal transfer of the sovereignty of Hawaii to the United States, by the payment of \$75,000 by the Hawaiian government. This payment was made as a matter of policy, in view of special circumstances, and not because the claim was conceded to be well founded.

Another claim made by the Japanese Government arose in consequence of an act passed by the Hawaiian legislature in 1896, which raised the duty on spirituous liquors and still wines, made from materials other than grape juice, the rates varying according to the degree of alcoholic strength. The practical effect of this was to raise the duty on sake, a product of Japan, from 18 cents to \$1 per gallon. It was claimed that this amounted to a discrimination, in violation of the treaty between Hawaii and Japan. The Hawaiian government denied that there was any such discrimination. The correspondence finally closed with a request from Japan that endeavors be made to obtain the repeal of the objectionable act. The act in question was amended, to some extent, in 1898, and will become void when the United States tariff laws take effect in Hawaii.

3. *Claim by the Hawaiian government.*—In April, 1897, the Japanese steamship *Kinai Maru* arrived at Honolulu with a large number of immigrants, among whom smallpox broke out. Great expense was incurred in maintaining quarantine. Nearly all the passengers were refused landing for noncompliance with the laws relating to the landing of aliens and had to be returned. The master could not obtain responsible sureties on a bond for the payment of expenses, and finally, owing to the peculiar circumstances, a bond in the nature of a bottomry bond was taken and the vessel allowed to depart. The Hawaiian government claims \$6,018 on this bond, which has not yet been paid.

4. There are various claims by and against the Hawaiian government other than those connected with or presented through the foreign office. These are ordinary claims, which are or might become the subjects of ordinary actions of ejectment, assumpsit, etc., and which may be prosecuted in the courts under statutes now in force. The Hawaiian statute relating to suits against the Government was taken substantially from that of the United States relating to the Court of Claims. The prosecution of these claims should be allowed to continue by or against the government of the Territory of Hawaii.

5. *Claim of the heirs of Ladd & Co.*—This is a claim of nearly sixty years' standing. It was originally made by W. Hooper, W. Ladd, and P. A. Brinsmade, American citizens, doing business under the firm name of Ladd & Co., and is now made by the heirs of those men. It is claimed that Ladd & Co. obtained in 1835 a lease of certain lands at Koloa, on the island of Kauai, for fifty years, and in 1841 a lease of nearly all the cultivable unoccupied lands of the islands for one hundred years upon certain conditions, the lands to be selected by Ladd & Co.; that these leases were assigned to a Belgian colonization company; that the Hawaiian government, desiring to avoid the leases, attempted to ruin Ladd & Co. by foreclosing a mortgage and by other similar means, the consequence of which, as alleged, was to destroy their credit and thus lead the Belgian company to withdraw from its contract; that Ladd & Co. brought suits against the Hawaiian government, but afterwards abandoned them; that later the claim was submitted to arbitration, from which Ladd & Co. afterwards withdrew, owing, as alleged, to lack of funds as a result of the action of

the Hawaiian government in prolonging the proceedings; that Ladd & Co. afterwards presented the claim at the State Department in Washington, but finally determined not to press it at that time; that they afterwards died, and now their heirs present the claim. The Hawaiian government has always denied the validity of this claim. The claim is now presented by the heirs to this commission, with a request that it be considered and provided for in the report to Washington. No action has been taken in regard thereto in connection with the foreign office of Hawaii for many years.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. FREAR.

R. R. HITT.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *September 9, 1898.*

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission.

SIR: The committee on health and quarantine respectfully submit the following report:

Health and quarantine matters in the Hawaiian Islands are under the general charge of a board of health. This board consists of seven members, namely, three laymen, three physicians, and the attorney-general ex officio. The members are appointed by the President with the approval of the cabinet, and serve without pay. Their term of office is two years. They elect their own presiding officers. They also appoint their secretary, whose salary is provided by law, and their executive officer, agents, and physicians, whose salaries are determined by the board and paid out of appropriations made by the legislature. They also make regulations for the public health in pursuance of law.

There are no municipal corporations in these islands. The islands are divided by statute into districts for judicial, educational, and taxation purposes. Each of the principal islands has a circuit judge and a sheriff, each district in the island a deputy sheriff and district magistrate. Each sheriff and deputy sheriff is a prosecuting officer; also a coroner. The board of health has adopted the judicial districts as health districts, and in many of these districts has a physician and agent. The sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are required to assist in the enforcement of health laws and regulations. The attorney-general, who has charge of the police department, is, as already stated, ex officio a member of the board of health.

Thus, it will be seen, all internal health matters in the islands are under one board, the health and police departments work together in harmony, and expense is saved by having but one set of officers to a large extent. Quarantine matters also are under the charge of the same board, and thus all conflict, such as has existed to some extent between the Federal and State health and quarantine officers in the United States, has been avoided. The result has been that health and quarantine matters have been conducted with remarkable success and satisfaction in these islands.

The nature, extent, and expense of the work conducted under the board of health may be briefly set forth as follows:

QUARANTINE.

Rules and regulations have been prepared and published by the minister of foreign affairs in pursuance of statute, to be observed by vessels at the port of departure from other countries for Hawaii, and on the voyage. These are substantially the same as those prepared by the United States Marine-Hospital Service and adopted by the United States Government. The ports from which there is serious

danger of introduction of epidemic diseases into these islands are those of China and Japan, and the diseases of this character that may be introduced from those ports are chiefly smallpox, cholera, and the bubonic plague. The United States has thus far established ante-embarkation inspection and quarantine at Yokohama only. Hawaii has established these at Yokohama, Kōbe, Nagasaki, and Hongkong. At Hongkong the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at the instance of the Hawaiian Government, has erected a modern disinfecting plant. Immigrants embarking for Hawaii at Hongkong are subjected to thorough inspection and, when necessary, to quarantine and disinfection. But on the same vessels there embark others for the United States in regard to whom such precautions have not been taken, thus subjecting those destined for Hawaii to further possible exposure. It is obvious that all this work should now come under one control, namely, that of the Federal Government; but that Government would no doubt find it most economical and expedient to conduct this work at Hawaiian ports through the local board. The advantage to the United States of these islands as an outpost or way station in health matters, nine or ten days by steam from Japan and a much longer time from China, and nearly a week from San Francisco, can scarcely be overestimated. This advantage would be greatly augmented if there were a cable from these islands to the United States.

At Honolulu the board of health has a commodious quarantine station with a modern disinfecting plant on an island near the harbor. Vessels bringing sick persons are required to pay the expense caused thereby to the board. So efficient has been the Hawaiian quarantine service that bubonic plague has never, cholera but once, and smallpox only a few times, got a foothold on these islands.

LEPROSY.

This subject occupies a place intermediate between quarantine and purely local health matters. There is little danger of its introduction from abroad, and yet it is a contagious disease which deeply concerns the islands as a whole and the United States as well. It is the largest subject with which the board of health deals.

A system of segregation has been enforced since 1865. A tract of land 2 or 3 miles across, on the island of Molokai, peculiarly adapted for the purpose by reason of its complete isolation, being inclosed on one side by a lofty precipice and on the other sides by the ocean, is set apart exclusively for the leper settlement. The following table shows the number of lepers at the settlement at the end of each year of its history, also the number of admissions and deaths or discharges for each year:

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharged or unaccounted for.	Number on the books Dec. 31.
1866	141	26	10	105
1867	70	25	7	143
1868	115	28	2	228
1869	126	59	11	284
1870	57	58	4	279
1871	183	51	9	402
1872	105	64	4	439
1873	487	156	21	749
1874	91	161	8	671
1875	212	163	14	706
1876	96	122	3	677
1877	163	129	1	710

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharged or unaccounted for.	Number on the books Dec. 31.
1878	239	147		802
1879	125	209	1	717
1880	51	152	10	606
1881	232	132		706
1882	71	121	6	649
1883	301	150	15	785
1884	108	168	8	717
1885	103	142	26	655
1886	43	100	8	590
1887	220	108	4	698
1888	579	212	28	1,035
1889	308	149	7	1,187
1890	202	158	18	1,213
1891	143	212	2	1,142
1892	109	137	19	1,095
1893	211	151		1,155
1894	128	155	3	1,124
1895	106	128	15	1,087
1896	146	116	2	1,115
1897	124	139		1,100

The lepers at the settlement at the end of 1897 were as follows by nationality:

Hawaiians	984
Half-castes	62
Chinese	32
Americans	5
British	4
Germans	4
Portuguese	6
Russians	1
South Sea Islanders	2
Total	1,100

There are at the settlement 67 nonleprous children and 98 nonleprous helpers, as follows:

Native volunteer helpers	78
Catholic priests	2
Protestant pastor and wife	2
Physician	1
Franciscan sisters	5
Japanese servants to sisters	2
Catholic brothers	6
Japanese servants to superintendent	2
Total	98

It will be noticed that the number of lepers at the settlement during the last ten years has been larger than previously, and that during that period the number has remained fairly constant. This does not indicate that leprosy is on the increase, or even that it is holding its own. The testimony of the government physicians and agents of the board is that it is diminishing. The greater number at the settlement during the last ten years is due to stricter enforcement of segregation, this being the period since the revolution of 1887 when the reform government came into power. Moreover, owing to this stricter enforcement, the lepers are gathered in for the most part now at an earlier stage of the disease than was formerly the case, and consequently the death rate at the settlement is lower now than formerly.

Undoubtedly as time goes on the number of lepers and the expense of this branch of the service will diminish until it becomes nil.

The lepers live principally in two villages, called Kalaupapa and Kalawao, situated, respectively, on opposite sides of the tongue of land reserved for the settlement. There are 716 buildings at the settlement, the majority of which are owned by the government. These include a court-house, jail, schoolhouses, offices, warehouses, workshops, slaughterhouse, dispensaries, medical bath houses, hospitals, dormitories, many cottages, etc. At Kalawao there is a home for boys, the gift of private persons, conducted under the board of Roman Catholic brothers, and at Kalaupapa a similar home for girls, in charge of Roman Catholic sisters. There is a Young Men's Christian Association, Protestant churches, Roman Catholic, and Mormon churches. A store is maintained by the board for the benefit of the lepers. There is a system of waterworks. A district magistrate goes to the settlement at times from the other side of the island to hold court. There is a band at Kalawao and Kalaupapa each, the members of which are lepers, and the uniforms and instruments for which are the gifts of private persons. The settlement is a little world in itself.

The lepers may erect buildings and cultivate land for their own benefit. Lepers living outside the homes receive weekly rations of food, monthly rations of some other things, such as soap, matches, and oil, and semiannual "clothes-ration orders" of the value of \$5. They are exempt from personal taxes, and taxes on their personal property at the settlement. They enjoy a franking privilege as to interisland letters. They may be required to perform a reasonable labor.

Great care is taken to prevent the spread of the disease, although it is not so contagious as popularly supposed. Visitors are not allowed at the settlement except by express permission, nor are persons residing there allowed to leave the settlement without similar permission. Passenger vessels of over 250 tons are forbidden to carry lepers except as directed by the board. Financial transactions with the outside are conducted by means of postal orders, money seldom leaving the settlement, and then only after it is purified. Great care is also taken to preserve cleanliness at the settlement.

At Kalihi, near Honolulu, there is a home for nonleprous girls of leprous parents in charge of Franciscan sisters. At the same place there is a receiving station for the reception and examination of leper suspects sent from the various districts; also a hospital for special study and treatment of leprosy, with a bacteriological laboratory, in charge of a specialist.

The leper settlement is conducted economically as well as with great efficiency. The cost of conducting the settlement and the establishment at Kalihi together amounts to only about \$100 per leper per annum.

How far internal health matters as distinguished from quarantine should be controlled by the Federal Government would depend largely upon the nature of those matters and the manner in which the control is exercised. It would seem that the power of Federal control should exist over contagious and infectious diseases as distinguished from other internal health matters. These are diseases the control of which is of vital interest to the whole people. It does not follow, however, that this power should always be exercised directly by the Federal Government or exclusively through Federal officers; but in cases of conflict between Federal and local power, when exercised in

this respect, the former should be predominant, the latter subordinate or auxiliary. The main object is to secure protection, both to the people at large and to the localities more directly concerned, and at the same time to work as little hardship and cause as little offense as possible. Leprosy is the only domestic contagious disease in Hawaii that need be specially considered. The native Hawaiians are the people to whom this disease is almost exclusively confined. They have little or no fear of this disease and are peculiarly devoted to their friends and relatives. It therefore requires a great deal of tact and good judgment to enforce segregation without giving undue offense or working undue hardship. In the past attempts to enforce segregation have more than once led to bloodshed. But at the present time it is believed that such experience has been had by the officers and agents of the Hawaiian board of health that strict segregation may be enforced with comparatively little friction. Officers who have not had such experience and who do not understand Hawaiian ways and character would encounter great difficulties and cause great discontent. The Federal Government could not do better, either in point of economy or in point of effectiveness, at least so long as present conditions continue, than to permit this disease to be controlled through the local officers and the existing machinery. But it would seem to be only just that the Federal Government should share in the expense.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The board has charge of a dispensary on Oahu and one hospital on each of the other principal islands, and assists a second hospital on the island of Kauai. It assists also a maternity home in Honolulu. It has charge of an insane asylum in Honolulu. It has charge of the inspection and location of slaughterhouses and inspection of animals to be slaughtered, the special inspection of fish, the inspection of food supplies in general, and inspection and removal of garbage. It has been called upon to pay considerable attention to tuberculosis in neat cattle, to sewerage, and to filtration. It is obliged to examine into nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness of all kinds and to abate them, also to look after the sanitary condition of dwelling and lodging houses and to determine the number of people who may be lodged in the latter. It may enforce the improvement of land deleterious to the public health by reason of being low and wet or for other reasons. It controls licenses for the practice of medicine. It alone may import opium. It keeps a record of births, deaths, and marriages. It has charge of what is known as the act to mitigate. This act requires all common prostitutes in Honolulu to register and to be examined at least once in two weeks by an appointed physician. They are treated free of charge. They are not licensed. The board has charge also of the examination and vaccination of all school children, which is required by law. It also exercises certain supervision of cemeteries.

As already mentioned, the board has physicians in most districts of the islands. These physicians inspect leper suspects, inspect schools, vaccinate school children, and treat free of charge those of all nationalities who can not afford to pay for treatment. They are paid small salaries, which may be considered partly in the nature of subsidies for living in the outer districts and partly in the nature of compensation for the services they perform free of charge.

COST.

The expenditures under the board of health for the years 1896 and 1897 were as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Salary of secretary	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
General expenses:		
Pay roll	8,507.65	10,092.35
Expenses	4,676.02	1,323.98
	13,183.67	11,376.33
Pay of government physicians	17,065.00	18,136.75
Medicines	3,685.88	4,523.76
Quarantine:		
Pay roll	600.00	600.00
Expenses	7,205.57	2,794.43
	7,805.57	3,394.43
Segregation of lepers:		
Pay roll	18,855.20	18,001.71
Expenses	86,248.73	87,751.27
	105,103.93	105,753.98
Support of nonleprous children:		
Pay roll	436.00	456.00
Expenses	2,131.06	2,794.24
	2,567.06	3,250.24
Shed at Kalaupapa	295.46	204.54
Medical bath house at Kalaupapa	793.03	54.19
Hospitals:		
Pay roll	3,600.00	3,524.00
Expenses	4,223.71	6,776.29
	7,823.71	10,300.29
Insane asylum:		
Salary	1,800.00	1,800.00
Pay roll	10,854.00	11,108.00
Expenses	14,748.47	14,251.53
	27,402.47	27,159.53
Act to mitigate:		
Pay roll	1,035.00	1,080.00
Expenses	161.47	838.53
	1,196.47	1,918.53
Aid to maternity home	2,000.00	2,000.00
Removing garbage:		
Pay roll	4,672.00	4,860.00
Expenses	3,882.84	1,610.44
	8,554.84	6,470.44
Opium act, expenses	1,870.48	289.82

SUMMARY.

Secretary, general expenses, physician, and medicines	\$35,734.55	\$35,836.84
Quarantine	7,805.57	3,394.43
Segregation of lepers, support of nonleprous children, and buildings for lepers	110,323.48	109,262.95
Hospitals, insane asylum, act to mitigate; maternity home	38,422.65	41,378.35
Removing garbage	8,554.84	6,470.44
Opium act	1,870.48	289.82
Total	202,711.57	196,632.83

The store at the leper settlement is self-supporting. It disposes annually of about \$40,000 worth of goods, of which about \$24,000 come back to the Government, and about \$16,000 go for supplying the lepers with clothing, shoes, and other necessities. Besides the receipts from this store, realizations amounting to about \$7,000 per annum come into the treasury through the Board from hospital receipts, excavation receipts, sales of hides and tallow, etc.

The legislature at its last session appropriated \$257,000 for sewerage for the city of Honolulu.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. FREAR.

JNO. T. MORGAN.

REPORT OF SUPT. H. S. PRITCHETT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1898.

Dr. H. S. PRITCHETT,
*Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: By direction of the President you are authorized and directed to visit Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in the course of your summer inspection on the Pacific coast, and to confer with the commissioners appointed by the President, and with the surveyor-general of Hawaii, in regard to the condition of the surveys of the coast of those islands, and the extent of existing records pertaining to such surveys, and their proper disposition as a part of the general records of surveys of the United States, with a view of completing the charts of that portion of the United States territory lately annexed in a proper manner and in a manner consistent with the work done on the other coasts of the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

Approved.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *September 1, 1898.*

Hon. S. M. CULLOM,

Chairman Commissioners to Hawaiian Islands.

SIR: I am directed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury to visit the Hawaiian Islands and to confer with the commissioners appointed by the President, and with the surveyor-general, with a view to complete the charts of this portion of the United States recently annexed in a manner consistent with the work done on the other coasts of the United States.

In accordance with these instructions, a copy of which is attached hereto, I have the honor to offer the following statement of the work already accomplished in the survey of these islands, and certain suggestions with regard to the continuation and completion of this work in a manner comparable with that pursued in other portions of the United States.

GEODETIC WORK ALREADY DONE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

In 1870 the legislature of the Hawaiian Islands appropriated \$5,000 to procure the requisite instruments and begin a survey of the Kingdom. Correspondence was opened with the Superintendent of the

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and orders for instruments were placed with the firm of Troughton & Sims, of London.

At this time an organization was effected, consisting of a surveyor-general and a number of assistants. A base line was chosen $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length on Maui, and was measured during the year 1871. From this a triangulation was developed, which has passed entirely around East Maui, and which, moreover, reaches the summit, accurately locating the crater of Haleakala. This was the beginning of the geodetic work. Since then other bases have been measured, and the primary triangulation has been extended so as to connect the six islands, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii. Kauai and Niihau have not yet been connected with other members of the group, as the distance is too great for a triangulation. However, Kauai has been located in latitude by methods of precision, and Captain Tupman's Transit of Venus station on this island gives it a very fair accuracy in longitude. Based on this primary triangulation which connects the islands other work has been done, such as a complete triangulation around Oahu, passing by Pearl Harbor and Waialua and returning on the windward side. Complete surveys have been made of the islands of Molokai and Lanai. A reconnaissance and preliminary triangulation of Kauai was executed in 1877 and 1878, which served as the framework for a map of that island, chiefly compiled from former surveys. On Hawaii a triangulation has been completed entirely encircling the island. The land surveys made on the different islands have been based on the triangulation just referred to.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES COAST AND
GEODETIC SURVEY.

Work has been done by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Hawaiian Islands in 1883, 1887, 1891, and 1892. In 1883, on the return of the Coast Survey expedition from the South Sea Islands, a latitude and gravity station was made at Honolulu, and also at Lahaina, on Maui. After the triangulation connecting Oahu with Maui had been completed a large discrepancy in latitudes appeared, which could only be explained on the theory that extraordinary deflections of gravity existed in the islands. This led to a request from the Hawaiian government that an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey should be granted a leave of absence, and instruments should be loaned that would permit of the determination of a number latitudes throughout the entire group, in order that their triangulation might be placed on a trustworthy basis. The plan was carried out, and in 1887 14 latitude stations of precision were made in the group. Of these, 3 were on Kauai, 3 on Oahu, 4 on Maui, and 4 on Hawaii. In addition, the force of gravity was determined at the base and summit of Haleakala, from which a value of the mean density of the earth was determined. A contour map for equal elevations of 500 feet being furnished by the Government survey, it was possible to calculate the attraction to be expected on the south side of Maui from the influence of the mountain. In 1891, an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey being at Waikiki, an expedition was planned by the Hawaiian government survey, for which they paid nearly all the expenses and furnished a number of assistants for the work, to determine the force of gravity on the island of Hawaii at the sea level, at the half-way point, and on the summit of Mauna Kea. Connected

with this expedition a magnetic programme was carried out, and observations were made at a number of points on the principal islands, notably at Kealahou Bay, where Captain Cook observed one hundred and twenty years ago, and at Lahaina, where De Freycinet made a station in 1819.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

Besides the work done by the Hawaiian government survey in the regular prosecution of its task and the work accomplished by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, a number of other scientific expeditions have landed and made observations on the islands. Vancouver, as early as 1791, made some measurements of the coast line, and prepared a chart of some parts of the kingdom. In 1819, as before mentioned, De Freycinet made some pendulum observations on Maui. In 1825 Lord Byron made measurements in the Bay of Hilo, and around the crater of Kilauea. About the same time Ellis, a missionary, made longitude and natural-history investigations throughout the group. In 1841 the Wilkes exploring expedition visited the islands, and measured the force of gravity, which observations have never been published. In 1845 the late Prof. C. S. Lyman, of Yale College, established the first astronomical observatory, and by systematic observations of the moon's passage determined the first astronomical longitude for Honolulu. In 1868 the French naval officer Fleuriat made a determination of the longitude of Honolulu from twenty-seven transits of the moon.

He gave the value as $10^h 31^m 22^s$, a result which seems to be about five seconds smaller than the actual value. In 1874 the English Government sent three astronomical expeditions to the Hawaiian Islands to observe the transit of Venus. One of these, under the direction of Captain Tupman, established a station in Honolulu and determined the longitude, giving as a result $10^h 31^m 26.7^s$. From 1873 to 1876 the American ship *Tuscarora* and the English ship *Challenger* visited the islands, engaged in their deep-sea work. In 1877 the German war-ship *Elizabeth* made observations of the ocean currents and deep-sea temperatures near the islands. In 1882 the American Government sent a geological expedition, under the direction of Captain Dutton, which made a study of the Hawaiian volcanoes. In 1891 the International Geodetic Association sent observers to Honolulu for the sake of studying the changes of latitude. In 1892 the *Albatross* made deep-sea investigations looking to the establishment of a cable between California and Honolulu. In 1897 a careful survey of Pearl Harbor was completed by officers of the United States Navy.

HYDROGRAPHIC WORK ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

In the absence of proper vessels suited to the work, it has not been possible for the Hawaiian government survey to carry out any extensive hydrographic work. Partial surveys were made by Mr. G. E. G. Jackson, under the direction of the surveyor-general, of sixteen important harbors and bays, and also a partial survey, scarcely more than a reconnoissance, of a proposed interisland cable route. The soundings made by Mr. Jackson were principally in Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii harbors, and were made between the years 1882-1886. Since then they have been published by the United States Hydrographic Office. These surveys, while limited in number, form valuable data for comparison when a complete survey is

made. Excellent surveys of the harbors of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor have been made by officers of the United States Navy, the triangulation points on these being furnished by the Hawaiian government survey.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

The Hawaiian survey, as at present organized, is a bureau of the department of the interior. Besides the surveyor-general, five persons are employed in the office, the annual salary roll amounting in all to \$13,680. An annual appropriation of \$22,500 is made for field work (to include all work done by the public lands commission); \$1,000 is appropriated for office expenses, publication, etc., and \$600 for meteorology and tides; in all, a total expenditure of \$37,780 annually.

It will be noted that while the survey has carried out a system of triangulation throughout the islands, by far the larger part of its present work consists of the survey and subdivisions of the public lands. This part of the work, which is in fact a cadastral survey, is under the general direction of the lands commission.

The value of the property in the hands of the Government survey at this date is estimated by Professor Alexander, surveyor-general, as follows:

Office furniture and belongings	\$2,000
Manuscript maps, records, and field books	253,250
Surveying instruments	2,000
Clock, chronometers, and meteorological outfit	800
Tools and field outfits	400
Library, including foreign maps	500
Island maps for sale or distribution	500
Observatory building and pier	300
Tide-gauge building, well, and instrument	250
Total	260,000

It will be seen that practically the entire value of the property held by the survey is comprised in its collection of manuscript, maps, records, and field books. These records and maps contain the original observations in the triangulation, and consist largely of geodetic data. The value upon them in this estimate is based upon the cost of making them. On account of lack of funds much of the work already done remains unpublished.

GEODETIC AND HYDROGRAPHIC WORK YET NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE SURVEY OF THE ISLANDS.

To complete the trigonometric survey, which is the basis of all the other work, it remains yet to carry the triangulation around Kauai and Niihau, and to make a geodetic connection between the islands of Hawaii and Maui. As soon as a cable is laid, the difference of longitude between San Francisco and Honolulu will be accurately determined. Magnetic observations need to be made at a number of points. The most important survey work to be taken up, however, and that which is of immediate need, is the hydrographic survey of the coast, and particularly of the more important harbors and bays. Except in the case of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, there are no surveys of harbors of sufficient accuracy to furnish safe data for estimating necessary improvement, and even in the case of these harbors it will be necessary to make a careful study of the currents and tides. In the case of Hilo, Kahului, and other harbors, a careful survey and

a study of the currents and tides are necessary to furnish the data for solving the problems of engineering involved in any improvement. As an economical and efficient manner of completing this survey, and to preserve at the same time the continuity of the records, I beg to suggest the following plan:

(1) That the work of subdivision of public lands be assigned to that department of the government, as it may subsequently be organized, which will have in charge the public lands.

(2) That the Hawaiian trigonometric survey be made a part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States, and that the maps, records, and field works of the present survey become a part of the general records and archives of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and that the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall then proceed to complete the geodetic and hydrographic work necessary to furnish charts of the coast and harbors of the Hawaiian Islands on the same plan as the surveys of the other harbors of the United States.

To facilitate the execution of this work it will be necessary for the Coast and Geodetic Survey to maintain a suboffice in Honolulu similar to that maintained in San Francisco. On account of his long experience in the work, it is extremely desirable that Prof. W. D. Alexander, surveyor-general, be made an officer of the Survey, to remain in charge of the suboffice at Honolulu, under the general direction of the central office at Washington. Since the subdivision and survey of the public lands rest upon the trigonometric survey, it would be necessary that the office in charge of the geodetic and coast work should furnish all necessary data to the survey of public lands.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HARBORS AND COASTS.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission:

The undersigned respectfully submit the accompanying statements as their report on harbors and coasts:

Over twenty harbors were surveyed for the Hawaiian Government by Mr. C. E. G. Jackson, a retired navigating lieutenant in the British navy, during the years 1881-1884, viz:

Island of Hawaii.—Hilo, Kawaihae, Kailua, Keauhou, Kealakekua.

Island of Maui.—Kahului, Nuu, Napili, Maalaea, Pueokahi, Hana.

Island of Oahu.—Kaneohe Bay, Waimanalo, Hanauma, Waialua, Waimea, Waianae, Laie, Kawaihoa Bay between Koko Head and Diamond Head.

Island of Kauai.—Hanalei, Waimea, Nawiliwili, and Hanamaula.

Island of Molokai.—Pukoo, Kamalo, and Kaunakaki.

Besides the above the harbor of Mahukona, Hawaii, was surveyed by Mr. J. S. Emerson. Elaborate surveys of the harbors of Honolulu and Pearl Lochs have been made by officers of the United States Navy.

Charts of the above harbors, with the exception of Kaneohe Bay and Mahukona, have been published by the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy. All the foregoing charts referred to are on file in the Survey Office.

PRINCIPAL LANDINGS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Nawiliwili.—Two landings. One on the west side belonging to the government; one on the north side owned by W. H. Rice.

Hanamaulu.—Two landings on the north and south sides, owned by Lihue plantation. They are built on sidings over the shore out into the sea. There is a breakwater on the south side.

Wailua.—Boats land on the beach; public.

Kapaa.—Private landing of Makee Sugar Company, with a pier.

Anahola.—Open roadstead; no wharf; public.

Molooa.—Open roadstead; no wharf; public.

Kilauea.—Private wharf of Kilauea Sugar Company; projects out into the water, but is not a regular pier; on the land of Kahili.

Kalihiwai.—Boats land on the beach; public.

Hanalei.—Public landing; no wharf; boats land on the beach at the mouth of the river.

Waimea.—A pier owned by the government.

Makaweli.—A private wharf.

Eleele and Hanapepe.—Private wharves at both.

Koloa.—A private wharf.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Waimanalo.—Private landing owned by plantation.

Kaneohe.—Public landing on beach.

Heeia.—Pier owned by plantation.

Kaalaee and Kahaluu.—Public landings on the beach.

Waikane.—Boats land on beach; public.

Punaluu.—Small private pier.

Hauula.—Boats land on beach; public.

Laie.—Pier owned by Kahuku plantation.

Waimea.—Boats land on beach; public.

Waialua.—Boats land on beach; public.

Mokuleia.—A wharf and several smaller landings; all private.

Waianae.—A pier owned by Government.

Pearl Harbor.—Several small private landings.

Honolulu.—All the wharves are owned by the Government, with the exception of one private wharf, the property of Allen & Robinson.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.—Government wharf; boats land on beach.

Kamalo.—A Government wharf.

Pukoo.—Government wharf.

Honomuni.—Boats land on beach; public.

Pauwulu Harbor.—Boats land on beach; public.

Halawa.—There is a sort of stone place that boats come to; not a regular wharf; public.

Wailua.—Boats land on beach; public.

Pelekunu.—Boats land among the rocks; public.

Leper settlement.—Government wharf; boats come alongside.

ISLAND OF LANAI.

Avalua.—Land on beach; no wharf; private.

Kaumalapau.—Land right up among the rocks; private.

Manele.—Land on the beach; private.

Kahalepalaoa.—Land on the beach; private.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina.—Pier running out into the sea; Government wharf.

Olowalu.—Private landing; pier running out into the water.

McGregor's Landing.—Land on the beach; public.

Maalaea Bay.—Government wharf; pier, alongside which the boats come.

Kihei.—Government landing; pier.

Makena.—Government wharf.

Nuu.—Small Government wharf; boats come alongside.

Kipahulu.—Private landing; freight is hoisted from the boats by a derrick.

Hamoā.—Government wharf.

Hana.—Government wharf.

Nahiku.—Public landing; no wharf.

Keanae.—Government landing; boats come alongside.

Huelo.—Private wharf.

Maliko.—Private wharf.

Kuau at Paia.—Private wharf.

Kahului.—Private pier running out into the sea.

Kahakuloa.—Land on the beach; public.

Honokahau.—Land on the beach; public.

Napili.—Land on the beach; public.

Honokawai.—Public landing.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Mahukona.—Private wharf of Wilder Steamship Company.

Kawaihae.—Government wharf.

Kailua.—Government wharf and warehouse.

Keauhou (Kona).—Government wharf.

Kealekekua Bay.—Two Government landings, one at Kaawaloa, which is used occasionally, and the other at Napoopoo, which is used principally.

Honauau.—Land on the beach; public.

Hookena.—Government wharf.

Hoopuloa.—Land on the beach; public; no wharf.

Kaaulahu.—Government landing.

Honuaupu.—Pier owned partly by Government and Hutchinson Plantation Company.

Punaluu.—Private wharf, terminus of Inter Island Company.

Keauhou (Puna).—Private wharf.

Kalapana.—No wharf; public landing.

Pohoiki.—Government wharf.

Hilo.—There are three Government wharves; one at Hilo proper, one at Waiakea River, and one at east side of harbor.

Wainaku.—Private landing; freight hoisted by derrick.

Papaikou.—Private wharf.

Pepeekeo.—Private boat landing.

Pohakumanu.—Private boat landing.

Honouu.—Private boat landing; wire cable used for loading and unloading freight.

Hakalau.—Private landing; freight loaded and unloaded by use of a derrick.

Laupahoehoe.—Government wharf.

Ookala.—Private wharf; wire cable used.

Kukaiau.—Private landing owned by Kukaiau mill. Freight is raised by a derrick, swung around on the cars, and pulled to the top of the bluff by cables.

Kohalalele.—Private landing of the Hamakua mill. Freight is raised by a derrick from the boats.

Paauhau.—Private landing; freight raised by derrick.

Honokaa.—Private landing; freight raised by derrick.

Kukuihaele.—Private landing; freight raised by derrick.

Waipio.—Land on the beach; public.

Pololu.—Land on the beach among the rocks.

Niulii.—Private boat landing of the Niulii plantation.

Keokea (Kohala Landing).—Private wharf.

Honoipu.—Government landing, where passengers are landed in rowboats, and private landing, where freight is loaded by means of a wire cable.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

R. R. HITT,

Committee on Harbors and Coasts.

HONOLULU, September 16, 1898.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman of the Hawaiian Commission:

I have the honor to submit the following report on agriculture:

Lands under the control of the Hawaiian Government previous to annexation are divided into two general classes, one of which includes town lots, sites of public buildings, land devoted to public uses, such as roads, landings, nurseries, forest reservations, reservations for conservation of water supply, and public parks—generally designated as Government lands, which remain under the management of the minister of the interior; all other lands are placed under the control of the commissioners of public lands, under the designation of public lands.

These are classified as agricultural, pastoral, pastoral agricultural, forest, and waste land.

Agricultural land is divided into three classes:

First class. Land suitable for the cultivation of fruit, coffee, sugar, or other similar crops, with or without irrigation.

Second class. Land suitable for the cultivation of annual crops only.

Third class. Wet land.

Pastoral land is divided into two classes:

First class. Land not within the description of agricultural land, but capable of carrying live stock the year through.

Second class. Land capable of carrying live stock only a part of the year, and otherwise inferior to the first class.

These divisions of the public lands are necessarily somewhat arbitrary and only approximate definiteness in description. For instance, some first-class pastoral land is fair second-class agricultural land, and much of the pastoral land of both the first and second classes becomes first-class agricultural land upon the application of irrigation.

Wet land is used as such for the cultivation of only taro and rice, but it is sometimes dried off or drained and used for the cultivation of sugar.

First-class agricultural land may be loosely divided into sugar land and fruit and coffee land, the former generally lying at low elevations and the latter beginning where the former leaves off and reaching near to the frost line, though all sugar lands are more or less suitable for the cultivation of some kinds of fruit.

The staple agricultural products, leaving out for the present the subject of live stock, are taro, sugar, rice, coffee, and bananas.

Taro is the staff of life to the aboriginal Hawaiians, and is entirely consumed at home, except a small amount of taro flour, which is exported. It is generally raised in wet land, but it grows well and is cultivated to a considerable extent in dry land. The crop is a profitable one, but has suffered in recent years from the attacks of various insect pests.

There are no statistics from which information can be obtained as to the aggregate annual yield and average profits of this crop.

Sugar was first grown in the Hawaiian Islands on lands enjoying a sufficient rainfall the year through for its successful cultivation, and it is still extensively produced on such lands. Irrigation by gravity from running streams was introduced at an early period, and the results were so beneficial that its development was rapid, and extensive arid areas in different parts of the islands were thus reclaimed. Irrigation by water artificially raised was a later enterprise, and has become especially successful in recent years through radical improvements in pumping machinery. Fertilizers are almost universally used by sugar growers with satisfactory results. Steam plows are generally used where the character of the land permits, with marked improvement in the productive quality of the soil.

It is probable that sugar production depending upon a water supply from rainfall or from streams by gravity flow has nearly reached its limit, and that all future increase in the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands will be through aid of pumping machinery.

As substantially all of the sugar produced in these islands is exported, the custom-house statistics fairly give the extent of the production. This for 1897 was 520,158,232 pounds, worth \$15,390,422.13.

Rice is always grown in wet land and is almost entirely cultivated by the Chinese, many of whom have improved machinery moved by water power for preparing the crop for the market. Two crops are raised each year from the same land. Fertilizers are much used. The product is of the best quality. While there is a large consumption of rice at home, the export for 1897 amounted to 5,499,499 pounds, worth \$225,575.52.

The cultivation of coffee is a comparatively new enterprise, only a few of the plantations being as yet in full bearing. Coffee was tried on a considerable scale in the fifties, but was a failure through insect pests. At that time it was generally cultivated on low lands; now it is agreed that in this country coffee should be cultivated at elevations between 300 or 400 and 2,500 feet above the sea. The best soil for it is loose alluvium over a subsoil of aa (broken volcanic rock). The elevation required for its cultivation places it well within the forest belt, a circumstance which often calls for a considerable outlay for clearing. Irrigation is seldom used in coffee culture. Four or five years from transplanting are required by a coffee tree for reaching a full bearing capacity.

Coffee raising can be favorably carried on upon a small scale, although in the pulping and cleaning processes cooperation among neighboring planters is desirable.

On account of the increasing demand for coffee lands, and the fact that this enterprise can be profitably carried on in small holdings, the Government has devoted its energies, under the settlement provisions of its land legislation, mainly to the opening of coffee lands to settlement in small farms within 100 acres in extent, except in the Olaa coffee region, where pioneer holders of original crown leases were allowed to acquire, upon the basis of such leases, a larger area. These lands have been eagerly taken up by actual settlers, and are generally prosperous. In the last biennial period 422 holdings, not including the Olaa lots, were taken up, including an aggregate area of 20,234 acres and worth, at the moderate government appraisement, \$118,853, unimproved value. The agreements under which these lots were taken require performance of conditions of residence and cultivation in some cases, and of cultivation and other improvement in others, and in no case confer immediate title in fee.

The area of good coffee land as yet unoccupied is comparatively large. A large part, however, of the public lands of this class is held under leases to private parties. The expiration of the terms of these leases will, from time to time, augment materially the area under the control of the Government suitable for settlement purposes.

As land suitable for coffee culture corresponds generally with forest land, the policy of land settlement is confronted with the consideration of the subject of forestry. A wholesale substitution of coffee plantations for forest growth might seriously affect local climatic conditions to the extent of producing permanent injury to surrounding agricultural interests. This subject should be fully investigated before any settlement enterprises involving extensive forest destruction are decided on.

There is a considerable local consumption of Hawaiian coffee. The export for 1897 amounted to 337,158 pounds, estimated to be worth \$99,696.62.

The banana is a hardy plant without insect enemies and is cultivated largely with irrigation. It requires a fertile soil and thorough cultivation, and can be raised from the seashore nearly up to the frost line. The yield is large and the crop, as raised for export, a profitable one. In 1897 there were exported 75,835 bunches, valued at \$75,412.50. There is also a considerable home consumption of this fruit.

Under free trade with the main land the cultivation of pineapples, avocado pears, and tobacco, and the manufacture of taro flour and jams and jellies and the canning of fruit will undoubtedly become profitable. Other fruits and some vegetables will be profitably raised for the Pacific coast markets.

Indian corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, and garden vegetables are successfully and profitably raised for the home demand.

The raising of live stock has, as a rule, been carried on in a haphazard way, relying upon the natural growth of native grasses for pasturage, without other feeding. While considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of all kinds of stock by the introduction of good blood, the condition and quality of live stock at the islands on the whole is not very creditable to the country; yet the business is generally profitable.

With increased communication with other countries, numerous insect pests have been introduced, some of which have very seriously threatened certain crops. To meet this invasion, the Government, acting jointly with the Sugar Planters' Association, has for several years kept an able entomologist in its employ, whose efforts have been directed to the introduction of enemies of the insect pests and have been attended with marked success.

Under a new form of government it will be important to the country that it should have full authority to protect itself against the chance importation of injurious insects, even from the rest of the United States.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

HONOLULU, *August 30, 1898.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

In 1843 a department of public instruction was organized and placed in charge of a minister of the Crown, although as early as ten or twelve years from the advent of the first missionaries (1820), schools had been general throughout the country. In 1841 a school was established by the American missionaries at Punahou, in the vicinity of Honolulu, which has developed into what is now known as Oahu College. A government reformatory school was founded in 1865, and in the same year the legislative assembly created a board of education and organized a public school system, so well founded as to have survived to the present time without any radical changes.

By an act of the legislature of 1896, the school system of Hawaii, which for thirty years had been a bureau of the government, was put upon a firmer basis and constituted an Executive Department, making the minister of foreign affairs ex-officio minister of public instruction, presiding over a board of six other commissioners, appointed by the President of the Republic, and whose term of office is three years, one-third of the board retiring every year. Two of the commissioners are ladies and all the members serve without compensation.

The early public schools were all taught in the Hawaiian language, and used Hawaiian text-books. About the year 1850, English schools were instituted by the government to meet the popular demand and the growth of the English speaking classes of the islands, the tuition for which a small fee of \$5 a year for each pupil was charged.

This class of schools steadily increased in numbers till 1888, when they were made free schools by law. Since then the schools conducted in the Hawaiian language have rapidly given way to free English speaking schools, which latter language by the school act of 1896 was made the medium and basis of instruction in all schools, public and private, until now there exists only one public school taught in the Hawaiian tongue, which is upon the island of Niihau. Chinese residents maintain a number of small schools devoted to the teaching of their own language, the instruction in which is only permitted outside of government school hours.

The theory of the Republic being that the government is responsible for the elementary education at large of all children within its jurisdiction, we find education in the Hawaiian Islands to be universal, to be compulsory and free. The law requires that every child between the ages of 6 and 15 years, inclusive, shall attend either a public or private school, in which the English language is the medium of instruction. The government does not undertake to exercise direct control over private or independent schools, but enforces compliance with this requirement in the manner of instruction.

Attendance is enforced by means of truant officers or school police, of whom there are between 40 and 50 in all, and one or more in each district of a nationality agreeing as nearly as possible with the nationalities of the different localities. These officers visit the schools regu-

larly, secure the names of absentees—whom they look up—as well as also those children not upon the rolls of the government schools between the ages prescribed by law.

The Republic took an advanced position with reference to the entire separation of the church and the state, the Constitution forbidding any aid from the public treasury to “any sectarian, denominational, or private school,” and by the new school law of 1896, no priest or minister of religion is eligible to fill the office of minister of public instruction or a member of the board of education. Clergymen may be teachers or instructors in Government schools, but no distinctively religious teaching is permitted.

The school system and its methods are peculiarly American, and in the appointment of teachers race lines receive very little consideration, there being teachers from all nationalities, with the possible exception of the Japanese. During the past few years a normal school has been established at Honolulu, with a practice school attached. It has an enrollment of 50 pupils and is in charge of three teachers. Practical methods of teaching and instruction are given these students, and successful teachers, having a professional training and a familiar acquaintance with the peculiar conditions of the Hawaiian school system, are graduated. Teachers' examinations are held annually, and successful candidates are given certificates based on the averages obtained, the time for which they are good depending on the class of the certificate, whether primary or grammar.

Owing to the local condition existing in many of the out of town districts, where there are no hotels or boarding houses and in many instances no white families within a practical distance of the school, the government has found it necessary to provide free cottages for the use of teachers. The salaries of the regular teaching force are annual salaries, payable monthly, with an average monthly salary of \$63.18 for each teacher. The total number of public schools is 132, having a corps of 298 teachers and enrollment of 10,568 pupils, according to the report of the minister of public instruction for 1897. The average number of pupils for each teacher in the islands is 35, and the schools are in session for forty weeks, two months longer than the ordinary school year in the United States.

The Honolulu High School was organized in 1895, and occupies the handsome private residence formerly the palace of Princess Ruth, a sister of Kamehameha IV and V. The school is the pride of the department, both for the beauty of the building and grounds and for the high character of instruction given in it.

Industrial and manual training, the importance of which is fully appreciated by the government, has been only partially provided for. The Lahainaluna Seminary, on Maui, founded in 1831, which exists now as a government school, furnishes instruction in agriculture, carpentry, printing, and mechanical drawing, and the students have raised most of their food. The boys in the reformatory are now learning useful trades, and the experiment of teaching sewing in the public schools has met with marked success.

But the best work in this direction, upon which the government has not been prepared to enter extensively, is being done by independent or private schools, of which there are 60 in all, having a total enrollment of 3,954.

Among these are the mission and private boarding schools for Hawaiian girls, the Kamehameha schools for both boys and girls,

Oahu College, St. Louis College for boys, besides a number of small schools supported by private enterprise, including several successful kindergartens. The Mills Institute, conducted by Mr. Frank Damon and his capable wife, is a mission boarding school in Honolulu for Chinese boys, who are taught to read and speak English and to become good citizens.

The Kamehameha schools for Hawaiian boys and girls were founded by the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and the buildings are among the finest in the country. Besides furnishing a good primary and grammar school education the school is provided with commodious and well-equipped workshops for carpentry, wood and metal working, as well as for the training of girls in housekeeping and modes of living generally. There is also in connection with this school a normal and training department.

The most advanced and comprehensive course of study is furnished by the Oahu College, situated in the suburbs of Honolulu. This well-developed and flourishing institution has grown out of a small school founded by the American mission in 1841. It possesses a commodious group of modern buildings and extensive grounds, and furnishes what is virtually a high-school course, as also a thorough classical course and preparatory department furnishing instruction in the sciences, modern languages, music, drawing, etc. The high standing of its graduates in universities of the United States speaks well for the training received here. An endowment of \$285,000 has been built up, and the institution is rapidly becoming the equal of many of the American colleges.

The St. Louis College for boys is a large boarding and day school in charge of the Brothers of Mary, doing effective work and having over 500 pupils in its various departments. Iolani College, under the direction of the Anglican bishops of Honolulu, is a well-conducted academy for boys.

With reference to the cost of education in the Hawaiian Islands, it is interesting to know that over one-eighth of the expenditures of the Hawaiian government have been for the support of public schools, viz, \$371,917.23, being the amount of expenditures for the biennial period ending December 31, 1897. Of the total appropriation (\$4,471,780.02) made by the last legislature for the two years ending December 31, 1899, \$618,800 of which was appropriated for school purposes, or at the rate of \$309,400 per annum, which, for a country having not much over 100,000 inhabitants in all, may be regarded as liberal indeed. Of the sum mentioned as the aggregate appropriation for the current expenses of the department for the biennial period, \$404,000 is required for salaries and pay rolls, mostly for teachers. The average salary paid government school teachers for the year ending December 31, 1897, was \$750. A comparison of the absolute and relative cost of education in the United States and in Hawaii has been made from the last report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States and that of the minister of public instruction, which shows that the cost of schooling per day is greater per pupil in the United States than in the Hawaiian Islands. In estimating the comparative cost of tuition and of education in general in the two countries it is necessary to take into consideration the length of the school year, which in Hawaii is nearly sixty days longer than the average number of school days in the United States.

The Western division of the United States referred to below com-

prises Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. California is also compared individually.

Comparative table of expenditures for education in Hawaii and in the United States of America.

	Average number of school days during the year.	Total cost of education per pupil.	Total cost of education per capita of population.	Cost of tuition and supervision per pupil.	Expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture apparatus, and libraries per pupil.	Average monthly salaries of male teachers.	Average monthly salaries of female teachers.	Percentage of male teachers.	Percentage of female teachers.	Average monthly salaries of all teachers, both male and female.
United States	140.5	\$18.92	\$2.61	\$11.94	\$3.32	\$47.37	\$40.24	32.6	67.4	\$42.26
Western division	142.0	27.17	3.53	17.96	3.49	60.03	52.87	29.7	70.3	55.00
California	174.0	31.51	4.08	23.31	3.32	80.19	65.42	20.4	79.6	68.43
Hawaii	200.0	21.17	2.06	18.50	61.46	74.55	55.18	41.3	58.7	63.18

^a Salaries for California are for 1892-93; all other figures from the United States are for 1895-96; all figures for Hawaii are from the present report.

^b Apparatus and teachers' reference books are charged to a different appropriation in Hawaii, but it is estimated that these items would not increase this average by more than 2 cents.

The following tables show that a total of 14,522 pupils were enrolled in the schools, public and independent, of the Hawaiian Islands, at the close of the year 1897. Of the entire attendance nearly 54 per cent was Hawaiian of pure and mixed blood, and 28 per cent Portuguese, the remaining 18 per cent being divided up among the Americans, British, Germans, Japanese, Chinese, and other nationalities. Of the 14,522 pupils, 10,568 were attending government schools, and 3,954 private or independent schools. The public schools, of which there are 132 in number, gave employment to 123 male and 175 female teachers, a total of 298 teachers; and the private schools, of which there are 60, to 82 males and 127 females, a total of 209 teachers. Of all teachers in the country 49.9 per cent are Americans. Hawaiians and part-Hawaii teachers come next, and form 23.4 per cent of the entire teaching force, while British number 13.6 per cent.

Number of schools, teachers, and pupils in the Hawaiian Islands.

	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Public schools, English	131	122	175	297	5,908	4,634	10,542
Public schools taught in Hawaiian	1	1	-----	1	17	9	26
Private schools	60	82	127	209	2,092	1,862	3,954
Total	192	205	302	507	8,017	6,505	14,522

According to the last census of the islands, taken in 1896, the population within the legal compulsory school age was 14,286, being an increase of 2,277, or about 19 per cent in six years while according to the school statistics compiled the same year the total number of children attending all schools, public and private, was 14,023. It will be

seen that the population within the school age and the numbers actually attending school approximate very closely.

Nationalities.	Number within school age.	Per cent attending school.
Hawaiians.....	5,467	98.39
Part Hawaiians.....	2,437	99.01
Hawaiian-born foreigners.....	4,505	94.40
Americans.....	126	86.50
British.....	72	82.75
Germans.....	62	82.25
French.....	1	Over
Norwegians.....	12	100.00
Portuguese.....	774	85.40
Japanese.....	147	94.55
Chinese.....	665	92.48
South Sea Islanders.....	6	Over
Other nationalities.....	12	83.33
Total.....	14,286	96.20

It is apparent that more than one-third of this whole number consists of Hawaiian-born children of unmixed foreign blood. The reason that the American, English, and German do not stand among the 90 per cent is that in many instances their children are educated at home by governesses until they are seven or eight years of age, and others are educated entirely at home.

From the foregoing statements it may be concluded, in the efforts that have been made toward educational improvement, so far as the native Hawaiian and white population are concerned, the percentage of illiteracy is less than in many of the great European countries and less than in many States of the American Union, and it is very rare to find a native Hawaiian under 40 years of age who can not at least read and write his own language.

There are few countries where education is so universal as in Hawaii, and this fact is due largely, perhaps, to the efficient manner of enforcing the law compelling the education of children within the ages of 6 and 15, as a consequence of which very few children of school age in the islands escape being obliged to attend school.

The Hawaiian school system is by no means perfect, but it enables those who enjoy its advantages to read and write in the English language, and the rudiments inculcated in the child can only have a beneficent effect on the man or woman who is afterwards to become the citizen.

The present public-school system in the Hawaiian Islands is such an admirable one that improvements in the system can only wisely be made as the Territory expands in population and intellectual growth. The committee therefore recommend that the present school system remain in force, except that as vacancies in the school board or commissioners may occur their places can be filled by the governor of the Territory of Hawaii and confirmed by the Senate.

The school age might be enlarged to include youths of 18 years and to provide free kindergartens for children between the ages of 4 and 6. The introduction of free text-books, to be furnished by the government, would be of great advantage in a compulsory system of school education, and would mean school libraries, which at present are inadequate to the needs of the pupils in the public schools.

The committee have not felt satisfied to pass by the system of education pursued in the Hawaiian Islands without a short description of the education of lepers on the island of Molokai.

The Baldwin Home, for boys, and the Bishop Home, for girls, in the leper settlement on Molokai, originally the generous gifts of H. P.

Baldwin and Charles R. Bishop, respectively, but now maintained by the government, are engaged in a useful and noble work in the employment of homeless children who have become victims of this dreaded disease and are now gathered here upon this island.

The Baldwin Home is in charge of Brother Joseph Dutton and five faithful assistants, with an enrollment of 146 boys, who are given the rudiments of an elementary school education and taught the use of tools, the building of roads and fences, and the cultivation of a small tract of ground attached to the home. The site selected for the home a few years ago—a rugged, barren spot—presents now a very attractive appearance. A brass band composed of the inmates of the home is a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to those confined there.

The Bishop Home, for girls, is under the care of a mother superior and sisters associated with her. The institution is the refuge of 126 girls and helpless women who have developed leprosy and have no means of maintaining themselves after being sent to the settlement. They are given, in addition to school routine, instruction in sewing, cooking, ironing, and household arts. The administration of the affairs in these two establishments for the care of helpless and homeless children is admirable, and words can not express the respect and veneration due those in charge, who refuse any remuneration for this devotion to a life work of charity beyond a nominal sum for their individual support upon the island.

There is a third government school in the settlement for day pupils, having an average daily attendance of 23. The object of all education in this settlement, beyond the elevation of people, is merely to keep the leprous children occupied during their early years of confinement on the island. The system of education and employment is highly commendable, and great credit is due the Hawaiian Government for the care and solicitude bestowed upon these poor unfortunates, who are the “wards of the people.”

The Kapiolani Home for nonleprous girls of leprous parents is conducted at Kalihi, near Honolulu. Under the care of the Franciscan Sisters the government has provided a home for many little girls born of leper parents. It is exceedingly rare that a child inherits leprosy, and even where both parents are lepers, if the child be removed before it has become infected with the disease there is small danger of its developing leprosy. These nonleprous children are generally taken from their parents when 2 years of age. Sometimes friends of the family provide for them, and in other cases they are taken to the home. In this retreat there are 21 girls, ranging from 2 to 20 years of age, who are not only given a good school education, but trained in such branches of domestic work as are necessary to fit them to become useful members of the community thereafter. This home is for girls, and is insufficient to accommodate the present number of inmates comfortably. There is a necessity for a similar institution for boys and for enlarging the present capacity of the Kapiolani Home.

The committee feel, while the school system for the early education and care of the youth of the Hawaiian Islands is an object of admiration and praise for so small a territory, efforts in this direction should not be relaxed, but should receive the hearty cooperation of the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. CULLOM.
JNO. T. MORGAN.
W. F. FREAR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

At an early date there were occasional visits of Chinese people to Hawaii. A few individual Chinese had, as early as 1845, been permitted to intermarry with Hawaiians, and the interior department of Hawaii has records showing the naturalization of one "Arsing" in that year. An oath of allegiance was required before an alien could marry a Hawaiian. In the past fifty years there have been about 700 Chinese naturalized as Hawaiian citizens. The children of some of the earlier Chinese residents, resulting from their intermarriage with Hawaiian citizens, have become prominent in the social and business life of Hawaii, and, as stated by a well-known observer, the blending of the Chinese and Hawaiian bloods has produced beneficial results. Many of these children have been educated at the best English schools and in the colleges and universities of the United States. A large number have proved worthy of the education bestowed upon them, and not less than fifty have found employment in government and business offices and mercantile houses in Honolulu alone. Some of these earlier Chinese immigrants in Hawaii have, by naturalization and intermarriage, become land and property owners and good citizens. This element of Chinese origin must not, however, be confounded with or mistaken for those who came to Hawaii simply as laborers under contract for a specific term of years authorized, limited, and controlled by the government.

The immigration of Chinese laborers began in 1852, and grew out of what was thought to be the necessities of the people, owing to the decline of the number of Hawaiian laborers. About that time the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society issued a circular suggesting the introduction of Chinese coolie labor, and in January, 1852, the bark *Thetis*, brought, under agreement, 180 coolies from China. This experiment was deemed satisfactory by the society, and thereafter, up to January, 1866, there were 1,306 Chinese imported, of whom 54 were women and 5 were children. From 1866 to the present time, the Government and various organizations interested in the labor question have looked after the importation of laborers from other countries besides China. In all, three nationalities, Chinese, Japanese, and the Portuguese colonies, have been drawn upon. The two former still continue to furnish large numbers of laborers, while Portuguese immigration has apparently ceased.

The Hawaiian Government, in 1864, passed an act creating a bureau of immigration for the purpose of superintending the inspection of imported foreign laborers and the introduction of immigrants as laborers. Ordinances were issued by the King authorizing the bureau of immigration to take steps to promote the introduction into the kingdom of free immigrants from the Portuguese colonies, the Azores, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and from "any of the islands of the Pacific Ocean." The Hawaiian bark *R. W. Wood* was ordered chartered to proceed to China to obtain a cargo of Chinese laborers, at the expense of the bureau of immigration.

In 1865, December 18, Capt. James Makee, of the island of Maui, master of the Hawaiian schooner *Pfeil*, brought 20 men, 3 women, and 2 children from the Caroline Islands under contracts to labor on his plantation.

In June, 1865, about 15 Marquesans were brought to the islands, partly under the auspices of the bureau of immigration and partly under the board of foreign missions. These, with the Caroline Island immigrants, gave good satisfaction, and their labor contracts were approved by the bureau. In 1865 the question of the importation of Chinese "coolies" was further considered, and under certain regulations the introduction of this class of labor from China became a part of the policy of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time on cargoes of Chinese laborers under contracts for service were frequently and regularly made. The matter of the medical inspection of immigrants became important as a means of protecting the health of the inhabitants against contagious or infectious diseases, and the various steps taken in this direction have finally resulted in quarantine and health protective measures, which at this time are quite efficient.

Various changes in the regulations and statutes controlling the immigration and introduction of foreign laborers were made from time to time by legislative and royal authority. A few inhabitants of the South Sea Islands were brought to Hawaii, and many Portuguese from other island colonies became residents and laborers in the kingdom. Special efforts were from time to time made to induce the importation of females of the several islands and countries from which such importation was desirable.

As time passed, in 1867 and 1868, the matter of providing for the introduction of Japanese laborers became an important question. The Japanese Government interposed its offices, and has since looked after the interests of those of its subjects who have become laborers in Hawaii. So it may be said that as a commercial or business proposition, the matter of the employment of cheap labor, imported from various islands and countries became the important subject of Hawaiian consideration. The large profits resulting from the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, where inexpensive Asiatic labor was to be obtained, produced the legitimate result of aggregating capital in large amounts for the purchase or leasing of sugar lands, where this class of laborers could be employed most profitably. The facilities which existed under the Hawaiian monarchy for obtaining grants, concessions, and leases of government lands were availed of by speculative favorites and others, and large plantations by wealthy planters, instead of small holdings by industrious heads of families, became the rule upon the islands. The cost of irrigation in sugar-producing districts is also an obstacle not easily to be overcome by the small landholder, who could seldom command the funds to erect the dams, sluices, flumes, and expensive works required to convey the water. So that many thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the world have, by the combined influences above referred to, and others quite as potent, become unattainable by ordinary citizens. The large holdings have become larger and the small ones have been driven out or absorbed. Thus the prime object of American citizenship, the making of homes and the complete development of the family as the unit of our social system, seems, in a degree, to have been lost sight of in the Hawaiian Islands.

The great corporations with special facilities for control of the soil have been often promoted by corrupt royal favoritism or other unjust

means, and the individual citizen has been, per force, driven from the occupation in which he might have become a useful member of the community. Theoretically, Hawaii is now endowed with the attributes of a republican government, but to become truly and practically a part of our republic the laws of the United States prohibiting the creation or continuance of long leases of valuable lands and directing the survey and subdivision of all of the public lands of the islands as a part of the heritage of the people should be put in force. These lands should be disposed of in such wise and beneficent manner as will make these mountains and valleys the home of a million good American citizens. In the legislation necessary to produce this most desirable future for these insular additions to our system, two imperative agencies must be thoroughly and exhaustively considered. It seems to be admitted that the government of the country should be held responsible, first of all, for a complete system of public roads. The individual landowner ought not to be charged with the expense of building, in this mountainous country, the roads necessary either for the public use or for giving access to his lands or to those of his neighbors. With good public roads the first great hindrance to the building up of homes, of neighborhoods, and communities and schools will disappear. Wherever, in this fertile land we make places for homes, we shall have homes.

Next to a good road system there remains as a necessary and most important agency in the advancement and development of a country aptly termed "The Paradise of the Pacific" a water supply for the irrigation of the lands. The recent establishment of great pumping plants and the sinking of artesian wells have shown that vast quantities of water can be profitably raised to a height of hundreds of feet and made directly available for a great acreage of the most valuable products of the soil. This artesian water may prove to be the complete means right at hand for converting large tracts of the plateau lands of all these volcanic highlands into the food-producing farms of the Pacific. Not only sugar, but coffee, cotton, fibers, fruits (tropical and temperate), vegetables, grains, cereals, rice, taro, the grasses, and a whole catalogue of productions of the soil may be profitably grown. With good roads and adequate water supply, what more would be required which the genius of the people could not supply? What more is needed to inaugurate in the Territory of Hawaii a foundation for the highest type of citizenship and the best manhood and womanhood than the evolution of the home and farm?

We would therefore recommend the careful consideration of the propriety of fostering by legislation, either national or territorial, the building of roads and the development of the artesian water supply as among the principal means by which the lease system, the contract-labor system, and the system of farming by corporations may be broken up, and a basic establishment for the making of farms and homes and the consequent growth and education of good citizens be established.

The existing situation in Hawaii in regard to foreign contract labor is illustrated by the following table compiled from official sources, showing the total number of sugar-plantation laborers now employed on the principal islands of the group:

Table showing location, number, and nationality of all laborers on Hawaiian sugar plantations December 31, 1897.

Island.	Name of plantation.	Hawaiian.			Portuguese.			Japanese.			Chinese.		South Sea Islanders.		Americans.	British.	Germans.	Other nationalities.	Total.	Aggregate.
		Men under contract.	Men—day labor.	Women.	Men under contract.	Men—day labor.	Women.	Men under contract.	Men—day labor.	Women.	Men under contract.	Men—day labor.	Men under contract.	Men—day labor.						
Oahu	Ewa Plantation.....		4		25	21		305	211	38	513	60			5	4	5		1,184	3,804
	Waiānua Co.....		22			16		79	50		228	16							430	
	Waialua Plantation.....	19	14		2	40		46	63	15					5	6	2	4	506	
	Kahuku Plantation.....		28			11		41	97	10	152	150							145	
	Lele Plantation.....		73	35					10			27							224	
	Heeia Agricultural Co., Limited.....		10					37	127	6		42	2						179	
	Waimanalo Sugar Co.....		3			6		107	107	1		62							179	
	Oahu Sugar Co.....		34			57		408	35		374	25							943	
	Olowalu Sugar Co.....		6					90	15	9	24	2					1	1	148	
	Pioneer Mill Co.....	21	39		7	7		195	123	31	311	4					10		782	
Maui	Wailuku Sugar Co.....	104	170		12	68		75	136	15	40	36	2				9		670	4,782
	Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.....		80			44	3	338	49	16	551	54			23	2		22	1,191	
	Pala Plantation.....		30		21	86	29	40	107	18	57	81			4	8	1	24	525	
	Haiku Sugar Co.....		40		17	83	15	20	110	71	52	52			10	7		3	512	
	Hana Plantation.....		10			12	4	75	90	15	93	70			10	4		3	332	
	Hanalei Plantation.....		24			16	1	301	32	3	80	1					6	8	280	
	Kipahulu Sugar Co.....		10		3	2		236		30									282	
	Paeanian Plantation.....		1		15	19		1	37	70	171	3			3	6	4	2	530	
	Hanalei Plantation.....		8			42		130	44		147	3							322	
	Kukui Plantation.....					4		20	20										27	
Hawaii	Kakaia Plantation Co.....	7			3	8		62	25		49	15			4	4	2	5	174	5,555
	Ookala Sugar Co.....		4			16		165	31	25	63	38			4		3	1	357	
	Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	4	2		7	8	2	157	58	51	239	4			2	12	3	3	555	
	Hakalan Plantation Co.....		9		10	7		207	248	19	195	9			2	7	3	12	724	
	Honoumuli Plantation Co.....		3			11		117	125		75								382	
	Pepeskeo Sugar Co.....		20			11	18	1	178	137	30	145			10	4	22	5	600	
	Onomea Sugar Co.....		30		23	173		183	396	31	116	16			4	5			1,084	
	Hilo Sugar Co.....		3		10	75		216	106	17	269	5			7	12	1	1	745	
	Waialea Mill Co.....		4		21	60	3	20	236	23	130	10			2	15		8	778	
	Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	15	17		3	29		106	82	38	139	13	1	1	10	6	6	222	428	
	Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.....	30	45		16	26		4	199	74	12	186	116						752	
	Hawi Mill and Plantation.....	21	12		9	16		3	40	31	9	31							172	
	Beecroft Plantation.....	11	8		1	1		15	5									1	53	
	Union Mill Co.....	19	15			7		58	26	16	28	13							185	
	Kohala Sugar Co.....	20	10		26	21		80	21		96	35							309	

The total number of laborers on all Hawaiian sugar plantations December 31, 1897, was 24,653. From January 1 to August 12, 1898, the excess of arrivals over departures has been 2,195, which makes the grand total of laborers on August 12, 1898, 26,848.

These laborers are divided, as indicated, between the Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Hawaiians, South Sea Islanders, and a very small number from other nationalities. They are distributed in the order above indicated. By the terms of the contracts made for Chinese laborers all must return to their own country at the expiration of their terms of service, if not reengaged.

They can not remain and engage in competition with artisans or merchants. The whole matter is under the close inspection of the bureau of immigration, which maintains a rigid compliance with the law as to service, etc.

The yield of sugar annually upon the Hawaiian Islands has steadily increased from 25,000,000 pounds in 1875 to 172,000,000 pounds in 1885, 300,000,000 pounds in 1895, and 500,000,000 pounds (approximately) in 1897.

The value of the sugar produced in the twenty-three years, beginning with 1875, has reached the enormous total of \$180,000,000. This vast production by an average population of less than 80,000 persons gives a sufficient explanation, from the sugar crop alone, for the real and apparent prosperity of the inhabitants.

The census of 1896 showed that the number of males and females of Hawaiian or part Hawaiian birth was about equal, while, of the imported Asiatic laborers, the males numbered nearly six times as many as the females. Taking the entire population in 1896, native and foreign—viz, males, 72,517; females, 36,503—it will be seen that there are twice as many males as females. This fact itself is most significant, as showing that two-thirds of the population is of the male or producing class, indicating a constant increase of wealth to the country by their labor.

The growth of almost all agricultural products found profitable in Hawaii has also been demonstrated to be profitable and successful in other countries where white labor is employed. The production of coffee and rice, it is claimed, is also as perfectly feasible with white or native labor as by imported Asiatic labor. The producing classes of the United States are anxious to have the privilege of making investments and homes in these islands when the conditions which prohibit such investments shall have been obliterated. Give to the American citizen laborer a fair show and let him then take care of himself.

We should here refer to the Statutes of the United States, chapter 164, approved February 26, 1885, prohibiting the importation of alien contract laborers into this country.

Section 1 of this act provides that it shall be unlawful

for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or District of Columbia, under contract or agreement to perform labor or service of any kind.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, expressed or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons, whose labor or service is contracted for, into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

Under a succeeding section, a penalty forfeiting \$1,000 for each offense is imposed, and the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring any laborer, mechanic, or artisan into the United States, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. There are also other laws of the United States which prohibit the importation into this country of Asiatic cooly laborers, with appropriate penalties of fine and imprisonment.

The policy of the United States in regard to the introduction of alien labor which might compete with the wages of American laborers in any of the avocations of life, except those where skilled labor is required, is very clear and emphatic.

The committee is therefore of the opinion that the enforcement of the present United States laws regarding imported laborers, with the application of the American policy of fostering the interests of the individual citizens instead of promoting undue accumulations of corporate capital, or the extension of corporate powers in the control of large tracts of land, and with such other legislation, either territorial or national, as experience and good judgment may have indicated, so as to make the whole of the Territory accessible by good roads and the arid lands available for settlement by means of irrigation, the whole country may then become a desirable place for the development of American citizenship.

S. M. CULLOM.

JNO. T. MORGAN.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Hawaiian postal system is, in its general character, based upon and modeled after the methods long established in the United States. The special details of operation, required by special conditions upon the islands, can be readily provided for by inconsiderable modifications of the existing regulations of the United States Post-Office Department in their application there.

The 111 officers and employees in the Hawaiian postal service are now appointed by the Postmaster-General. By the laws and regulations of the United States they would be classified and appointed, a part by the President and a part by the Postmaster-General.

The receipts of the Hawaiian postal bureau for 1897 were \$73,529.99 and the disbursements \$66,659.37, showing a net profit of \$6,870.62.

The following statement will show this in more detail:

Hawaiian postal bureau for year 1897.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

Due from island offices January 1.....	\$44.00	
Stamp sales	56,799.20	
Box rents	4,749.79	
Island box rents	950.25	
General postage	879.17	
Tax letters	818.24	
Money-order fees	9,496.36	
	<hr/>	
	73,737.01	
Less stamp exchange	207.02	
	<hr/>	\$73,529.99

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postmaster-general and clerks	21,492.50	
Pay of postmaster	17,284.00	
Pay of mail carriage	16,382.50	
Incidentals	9,766.51	
Special mail carriage	1,733.86	
	<hr/>	66,659.37
Net gain		6,870.62

With the adoption and application of the United States postal laws there may not be so favorable a financial showing in future, as the rates on printed matter, far below cost to the Government, provided by our laws will at once reduce the Hawaiian postal revenues, and there would be a falling off for ocean postage to the United States.

The interisland mails are now carried free of charge by the lines of interisland steamers in compliance with a provision in their licenses requiring the performance of this work.

Statements are hereto appended of the post-offices, postmasters and other employees, the salaries paid, bonds required, sales of stamps, and box rents; also a communication from Hon. S. M. Damon, minister of finance, pointing out the advantages of the continuance of the present parcels-post system, by which the Hawaiian rates now are to the United States, per pound, 12 cents; to Canada, 20 cents; to the United Kingdom and Australia, 25 cents.

R. R. HITT.
W. F. FREAR.

Salaries, etc., of post-office employees, Honolulu post-office.

Rank.	Salary per month.	Bond.	Rank.	Salary per month.	Bond.
Postmaster	\$250.00	-----	Clerk, money order	\$75.00	-----
Deputy postmaster and secretary	166.66	\$3,000.00	Clerk, general delivery	75.00	-----
Superintendent, money-order	166.66	3,000.00	Clerk, Japanese delivery	70.00	-----
Superintendent savings bank	166.66	3,000.00	Clerk, Portuguese delivery	70.00	-----
<i>Clerks.</i>			Clerk, Chinese delivery	70.00	-----
General delivery	150.00	3,000.00	Do	50.00	-----
Registry department	125.00	500.00	Do	50.00	-----
Parcel post	100.00	-----	Do	50.00	-----
Mail dispatcher	100.00	-----	Clerk, ladies' window	45.00	-----
Clerk, savings bank	100.00	-----	Clerk	45.00	-----
Assistant, postal savings bank	30.00	-----	Do	40.00	-----
Clerk, money order	100.00	-----	Do	20.00	-----
			Janitor	20.00	-----
			Total	1,435.00	-----

Salaries, etc., of postmasters.

Location.	Salary per month.	Bond.	Location.	Salary per month.	Bond.
HAWAII.			MAUI—continued.		
Hilo	\$100.00	\$4,000.00	Kaupo	\$5.00	-----
Hilo, first assistant	50.00	-----	Spreckelsville	20.00	\$1,000.00
Hilo, second assistant	25.00	-----	Kipahulu	15.00	1,500.00
Olaa	10.00	-----	Hanalei	15.00	1,000.00
Kalapana	5.00	-----	Ulupalakua	7.50	-----
Kohala	75.00	1,500.00	Makana	7.50	-----
Mahukona	20.00	500.00	Waihee	-----	-----
Waimea	20.00	1,500.00	Kihei	3.33	-----
Kawaihae	7.50	-----	KAUAI.		
Waiohinu	25.00	1,000.00	Lihue	60.00	2,000.00
Paauilo	20.00	2,000.00	Koloa	25.00	2,000.00
Kealahakua	20.00	1,000.00	Kilauea	20.00	500.00
Napoopoo	7.50	-----	Waimea	20.00	2,000.00
Pahala	20.00	1,000.00	Kealia	20.00	2,000.00
Punaluu	5.00	-----	Hanalei	25.00	1,000.00
Honokaa	35.00	2,500.00	Makaweli	25.00	2,000.00
Laupahoehoe	20.00	2,000.00	Kekaha	15.00	1,500.00
Kukuihaele	20.00	2,000.00	Mana	20.00	500.00
Waipio	5.00	-----	Hanapepe	15.00	-----
Ookala	15.00	1,000.00	OAHU.		
Kailua	15.00	1,000.00	Waialua	15.00	500.00
Hookena	20.00	1,000.00	Waianae	20.00	500.00
Keauhou	7.50	-----	Honouliuli	20.00	500.00
Hoopuloa	5.00	-----	Kahuku	15.00	500.00
Naalehu	20.00	2,000.00	Lale	5.00	-----
Hilea	5.00	-----	Ewa	5.00	-----
Pohoiki	10.00	500.00	Waikane	5.00	-----
Hakalau	10.00	500.00	Kaneohe	5.00	-----
Honuaipo	10.00	-----	Heeia	15.00	500.00
Honoum	10.00	-----	Punaluu	5.00	-----
Papaikou	10.00	-----	Waipahu	20.00	500.00
Holualoa	10.00	-----	Peninsula	5.00	-----
MAUI.			Waialua Plantation	-----	-----
Wailuku	75.00	4,000.00	Waimanalo Plantation	-----	-----
Wailuku, assistant	25.00	-----	MOLOKAI.		
Kahului	40.00	1,500.00	Kaunakakai	30.00	500.00
Paia	35.00	2,000.00	Kaunakakai, assistant, leper settlement	10.00	-----
Peahi	5.00	-----	Kamalo	15.00	500.00
Huelo	5.00	-----	Pukoo	5.00	-----
Keanae	5.00	-----	LANAI.		
Makawao	20.00	1,000.00	Lanai	5.00	-----
Waikoa	5.00	-----			
Keokea	5.00	-----			
Lahaina	75.00	1,000.00			
Honokawai	5.00	-----			
Honokahau	5.00	-----			
Hamakua	20.00	1,000.00			
Pauwela	5.00	-----			
Hana	25.00	1,500.00			

List of post-offices showing amount of stamp sales for twelve months ending June 30, 1898.

Post-office.	Salaries.	Stamp sales.	Post-office.	Salaries.	Stamp sales.
HAWAII.			KAUAI.		
Hilo.....	\$2,100.00	\$4,563.50	Hanapepe.....	\$180.00	\$32.75
Honokaa.....	420.00	814.96	Hanalei.....	300.00	156.50
Hookena.....	240.00	314.00	Kealia.....	240.00	722.00
Hakalau.....	120.00	365.00	Kekaha.....	180.00	349.50
Honomu.....	120.00	213.00	Kilauea.....	240.00	479.60
Holualoa.....	120.00	361.00	Koloa.....	300.00	624.50
Kohala.....	900.00	1,279.50	Lihue.....	720.00	1,297.00
Kealakakua.....	240.00	411.50	Mana.....	240.00	141.00
Kukunaele.....	240.00	514.50	Makaweli.....	300.00	672.00
Kailua.....	180.00	692.50	Waimaea.....	240.00	594.50
Keauhou.....	90.00	67.00			
Laupahoehoe.....	240.00	438.00	Total.....		5,069.35
Mahukona.....	240.00	40.00			
Naalehu.....	240.00	430.00	OAHU.		
Ookala.....	180.00	180.00	Honolulu.....	17,220.00	34,515.96
Paauilo.....	240.00	489.50	Honouliuli.....	240.00	438.25
Pahala.....	240.00	314.00	Ewa.....	60.00	1.00
Pohoiki.....	120.00	74.25	Heeia.....	180.00	120.00
Waimaea.....	240.00	152.50	Kahuku.....	180.00	195.50
Waiohinu.....	300.00	86.00	Laie.....	60.00	60.00
Hoopuloa.....	60.00	40.00	Waiialua.....	180.00	56.50
Total.....		11,640.71	Waianae.....	240.00	216.00
			Waipahu.....	240.00	289.30
MAUI.			Waimanalo.....		79.60
Hamakuapoko.....	240.00	458.00	Total.....		35,972.11
Hamao.....	180.00	263.50			
Kahului.....	480.00	607.00	MOLOKAI.		
Kipahulu.....	180.00	265.00	Kaunakakai.....	480.00	158.50
Lahaina.....	900.00	940.75	Kamalo.....	180.00	149.90
Makena.....	90.00	63.50			
Makawao.....	240.00	357.60	Total.....		308.40
Paia.....	420.00	463.50			
Spreckelsville.....	240.00	468.00	“Paradise of Pacific”.....		193.15
Ulapalakua.....	90.00	24.50	Stamp exchange.....		2.32
Wailuku.....	1,200.00	1,137.60	Total.....		58,624.24
Hana.....	300.00	389.25			
Total.....		5,438.20			

Statement showing Hawaiian postal revenue from Honolulu and island offices for twelve months ending June 30, 1898.

Month.	Box rents.			Sale of stamps.		
	Honolulu.	Island offices.	Total.	Honolulu.	Island offices.	Total.
1897.						
June.....	\$189.04	\$56.25	\$245.29	\$2,840.75	\$1,291.93	\$4,132.68
July.....	809.10	128.25	937.35	2,658.29	1,770.30	4,428.59
August.....	133.04	150.00	283.04	2,637.71	1,745.00	4,382.71
September.....	252.54	84.75	337.29	2,709.22	2,175.86	4,885.08
October.....	830.05	67.25	897.30	2,925.90	1,697.89	4,623.79
November.....	246.58	93.00	339.58	2,849.94	2,180.63	5,030.57
December.....	131.73	101.00	232.73	3,489.88	2,266.60	5,756.48
1898.						
January.....	780.11		780.11	3,031.27	2,438.30	5,469.57
February.....	129.73	123.84	253.57	2,771.61	2,253.25	5,024.86
March.....	107.28	58.44	165.72	3,432.42	1,751.67	5,184.09
April.....	1,004.98	52.00	1,056.98	2,757.43	2,537.65	5,295.08
May.....	487.48		487.48	2,411.54	1,999.20	4,410.74
Total.....	5,101.66	914.78	6,016.44	34,515.96	24,108.28	58,624.24

RECAPITULATION.

Total Honolulu box rents.....	\$5,101.66	
Total island offices box rents.....	914.78	
		\$6,016.44
Total Honolulu stamp sales.....	34,515.96	
Total island offices stamp sales.....	24,108.28	
		58,624.24
Total revenue.....		64,640.68

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *September 22, 1898.*

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

Chairman Hawaiian Commission.

SIR: In your deliberations with reference to the changes incidental to the transfer of the Hawaiian postal bureau to the Postal Department of the United States, I desire to draw your attention to the parcels-post system with foreign countries as now working to such an advantage and to the great accommodation of the people in this country. The parcels-post system with the United States has been in operation for a number of years, and the benefits derived from it have been mutual. During the past biennial period this country has received 12,039 parcels from the United States. In the proposed transfer this part of the system would not be changed. It is to the foreign department that I especially desire to call your attention. There is now a convention between this country and Canada that gives us the privilege of receiving and sending parcels to the United Kingdom of Great Britain; there is also a convention between New Zealand and this country by which we can send to and receive parcels from all countries with which New Zealand is connected, and by this Hawaii is enabled to send to and receive packages from all parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. These conventions have been carried into effect since the establishment of the republic, and their growing importance is evidenced by the use which is made of them by the citizens of this country.

During the past two years parcels received from various parts of the world through Canada and New Zealand number 1,836; the duties collected at the post-office on all goods received through all of these agencies, including American, have amounted to a total of \$10,999.35.

There is, in addition to this receipt from customs, the postage which has been paid on parcels sent from this country, amounting to \$1,228.34, the number of parcels sent being 4,293.

Through this system we are enabled to receive many articles of small bulk, including seeds, scientific instruments, books, medicines, and small lines of merchandise which, under other circumstances, would be prohibited by the expense entailed by sending through the ordinary channels of freighting by sea.

Situated as we are, at so great a distance from the large centers, this method of transporting small parcels has proved a boon to this country and its abrogation would prove a serious loss.

The expense connected with the whole system entails one salaried clerk at the post-office of \$100 a month, who is assisted, on the arrival of the mails, by one of the under clerks in the general post-office.

Trusting that the foregoing will meet with your favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

The Committee on Judiciary submit the following report upon the "elective franchise:"

The question of the elective franchise and of representation in the legislative body is a delicate and most important question, as upon this depends the general character of the local government.

Two classes of qualifications have been relied on chiefly in the past to preserve a fair standard of membership in the legislature. These are the educational and the property qualifications. The educational qualification merely requires members and voters for members of each branch of the Legislature to be able to read, write, and speak the English or Hawaiian language. This qualification has long been required in Hawaii and no objection has been offered to it from any quarter. Practically all the native Hawaiians possess this qualification.

The property qualifications are more restrictive, and this subcommittee, while believing that the time will come when these can be removed entirely, are of the opinion that for the present they should be retained to some extent. The property qualifications should not, however, be increased. They might perhaps with safety be reduced. Conditions in this respect in Hawaii differ from those in the United States. The people of Hawaii have always been accustomed to restrictions in the matter of representation, especially in the upper branch of the Legislature. A review of the past will show this clearly, and will show also that the recommendations of the commission are decidedly in the direction of extension rather than of restriction of the privilege of representation.

Under the present constitution of Hawaii members of the lower branch of the legislative body are required to own property valued at not less than \$1,000, or to have an annual income of not less than \$600. It is recommended that these figures be now reduced to \$500 and \$250, respectively.

Under the present constitution members of the upper house are required to own property valued at \$3,000, or to have an annual income of \$1,200. It is now recommended that these figures be reduced to \$2,000 and \$1,000, respectively.

These restrictions upon membership in the two houses are good as far as they go, and yet they are not as effective as might at first appear, for there are always some men of every class who possess these qualifications. The only effective way to obtain a fairly conservative legislature under conditions such as exist at present in Hawaii, is to require proper qualifications of the voters themselves.

For many years, under the monarchy, voters for members of the lower house were required to own property to the extent of \$150, or a leasehold on which the annual rent was at least \$25, or to have an annual income of \$75. These restrictions were finally removed under the monarchy. There has been no property qualification whatever for voters for members of the lower house under the Republic, and it is recommended that there shall be none in the future.

As to the upper house, the people were for many years not permitted to vote at all for its members. At first its members were appointed by the King, and membership was hereditary. Afterwards they were appointed for life. It was not until 1887, under the Monarchy, that they were elected by the people, and then the voters were required to own property, real or personal, valued at \$3,000, or to have an annual income of \$600. Under the Republic the amount of real property required was reduced to \$1,500, the amount of personal property remaining at \$3,000, and the annual income at \$600. It is now proposed to remove the personal property qualification altogether, to reduce the real property qualification to \$1,000, and to allow the income qualification to remain at \$600. This seems to be as great a reduction as can safely be made at the present time. This is evident from the history of the past, especially during the last years of the Monarchy, when the property qualifications were greater than it is now proposed to make them.

The qualifications proposed are more liberal than have ever existed before in Hawaii, and under them a large portion of the native Hawaiians can vote for members of the upper house and practically all of them for members of the lower house. The suffrage has been extended in the past in Hawaii by degrees. It is believed to be wisest to continue this process of growth. To remove the property qualifications gradually is probably the quickest way to obtain their entire removal ultimately. To sweep them all away at the present time might prove so disastrous as to produce a reaction, by which the franchise might be restricted much more than it is at present, if not taken away altogether. The two houses sit separately, and by requiring a property qualification for voters for the upper house and no such qualification for voters for the lower house, all classes are fairly represented and each class may act as a check upon the other, since no bill can be passed without the concurrence of both houses. To materially reduce the qualifications below what it is now proposed to make them would be to practically turn the legislature over to the masses, a large portion of whom have not yet fully learned the meaning of representative government, and to practically deprive the more conservative elements and property owners of effective representation.

Heretofore the two houses have been equal in membership, each containing fifteen members. It is now proposed to double the membership of the lower house. This will increase the representation of the masses and at the same time give the lower house greater protection from outside influences.

JNO. T. MORGAN.
W. F. FREAR.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.

The body of Hawaiian law in relation to the creation and control of corporations, domestic and foreign, and of joint-stock companies, while based upon the principles and methods followed in the States, is very liberal, and contains provisions which have grown out of the conditions surrounding enterprises undertaken in these islands. In regard to the personal liability of stockholders in corporations and joint-stock companies, there is a narrow limit of liability. "No stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount of what may be due on the stock or shares held or owned by him." (Secs. 2019 and 2035, Civil Code). In regard to bank corporations the law makes every stockholder individually and personally liable for such portions of the bank's debts and liabilities as the amount of stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole of the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation, and for a like proportion only of each debt or claim against the corporation (sec. 2057). "No charter shall be granted any company whose capital stock is less than \$200,000." (Sec. 2052).

There has been a rapid growth of corporations in almost every form of industry upon the islands, in one feature far out of proportion to what is seen in the States, viz, corporate companies carrying on farming, which, in our country, is generally carried on by individuals. Sugar plantations on these islands are nearly all owned by corporations. The sugar industry is by far the largest single interest in value and in profit.

The fact that the sugar plantations are almost wholly conducted by companies is partly owing to the fact that large capital is required at the very beginning, and the laws make possible the union of small investments without great liability. There has been an element of special risk, too, in the industry. Investors always bore in mind that the prosperity of the whole industry depended upon the reciprocity treaty with the United States, the benefits of which have actually been changed by legislation in the United States, and reciprocity might have been repealed altogether with a change of policy or of party control in the United States. Men did not like to risk all they had in one venture, but would take shares in companies. With the removal of this element of uncertainty, now that comparative stability of government is assured by annexation, that element of uncertainty will disappear, and with it the tendency to put every enterprise into the form of a corporation will diminish. But the large capital necessary to procure the land, buy the machinery of irrigation and the sugar mills, and meet the large expenses of cultivating implements, and the long pay roll of the laborers, all of which must be

advanced long before any return begins, will probably continue, though in a less degree than heretofore, to induce people to prefer to invest in sugar-planting companies, rather than to attempt a plantation single handed. This will doubtless be the course even of the few persons who may have the capital to make the attempt.

Lists and descriptions of the corporations—mercantile, agricultural, and manufacturing, domestic and foreign—now existing and operating in the Hawaiian Islands, and of church, charitable, and literary associations, are hereto appended.

R. R. HITT.

W. F. FREAR.

HAWAIIAN CORPORATIONS.

Name of corporation.	Object.	Date of charter.	Term of years.	Original capital stock.	Number of shares.	Par value.	Privileged increase.	Present capital stock.	Present number of shares.	Par value.
Haiku Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Nov. 20, 1885	50	\$50,000	50	\$1,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	7,500	\$100
Kohala Sugar Co.	do.	Feb. 3, 1883 ¹	25	40,000	80	500	500,000	480,000	960	500
Princeville Plantation Co.	do.	Sept. 15, 1875 ²	20	120,000	120	1,000	250,000	240,000	2,400	100
Wailuku Sugar Co.	do.	do. ²	20	90,000	180	500	750,000	700,000	7,000	100
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	do.	Dec. 22, 1876	30	120,000	240	500	500,000	500,000	5,000	100
Honolulu Iron Works Co.	do.	do. ³	20	100,000	200	500	200,000	200,000	2,000	100
Kapiolani Park Association.	Iron founders.	do.	30	5,000	---	---	50,000	---	---	---
Mahee Sugar Co.	Park association.	Apr. 30, 1877	30	160,000	1,600	100	2,500,000	500,000	5,000	100
Hawaiian Telegraph Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Mar. 4, 1878	30	3,000	---	---	150,000	---	---	---
Waianae Sugar Co.	Telegraph operators.	Apr. 13, 1878	50	80,000	80	1,000	500,000	252,000	2,520	100
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters.	May 8, 1878 ⁴	15	200,000	100	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000	100
Koloa Sugar Co.	do.	Sept. 6, 1878	50	200,000	200	1,000	500,000	300,000	3,000	100
Ookala Sugar Co.	do.	Mar. 4, 1879	30	100,000	100	1,000	750,000	500,000	5,000	100
Pacific Sugar Co.	do.	Aug. 19, 1879	50	100,000	200	500	750,000	300,000	3,000	100
Kilauea Sugar Co.	do.	Jan. 31, 1880	50	300,000	300	1,000	500,000	---	---	---
Kanai Telephone Co.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	Oct. 2, 1880	50	1,000	100	10	50,000	20,000	2,000	100
Waianae Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Oct. 15, 1880	50	170,000	1,700	100	300,000	255,000	2,550	100
Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	Dec. 30, 1880	50	10,000	1,000	10	100,000	50,000	5,000	10
Union Mill Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Mar. 30, 1881	50	160,000	160	1,000	200,000	---	---	---
Olowalu Co.	do.	May 5, 1881	50	150,000	1,500	100	300,000	---	---	---
Kahului Railroad Co.	Railroad operators.	July 1, 1881	50	75,000	150	500	500,000	150,000	1,500	100
Hilo and Hawaii Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	Mar. 20, 1882	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Onomea Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Oct. 20, 1882	50	225,000	22,500	10	500,000	500,000	5,000	100
C. Brewer & Co.	General commission merchants and sugar factors.	Feb. 7, 1883	50	500,000	5,000	100	1,000,000	600,000	6,000	100
Reciprocity Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters.	do.	50	60,000	600	100	500,000	250,000	2,500	100
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.	Shipping.	do.	50	300,000	3,000	100	1,500,000	500,000	5,000	100
Pala Plantation.	Sugar cane planters.	June 19, 1883	50	750,000	7,500	100	500,000	---	---	---
Hamakua Mill Co.	do.	do.	50	240,000	2,400	100	500,000	500,000	5,000	100
Lanipahoehoe Sugar Co.	do.	do.	50	600,000	6,000	100	1,000,000	300,000	3,000	100
E. O. Hall & Son.	Hardware and general merchants.	July 13, 1883	50	200,000	2,000	100	500,000	---	---	---
Honoum Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Aug. 10, 1883	50	200,000	2,000	100	500,000	300,000	3,000	100
Mutual Telephone Co.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	Aug. 16, 1883	50	30,000	3,000	10	150,000	150,000	15,000	10

¹ Renewed for 50 years from February 3, 1888.

² Extended to 50 years.

³ Renewed for 50 years from December 22, 1896.

⁴ Renewed for 50 years from May 8, 1893.

Corporations chartered for mercantile, agricultural, and manufacturing purposes, etc.—Continued.

HAWAIIAN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Object.	Date of charter.	Term of years.	Original capital stock.	Number of shares.	Par value.	Privileged increase.	Amendments.	
								Present capital stock.	Present number of shares.	Par value.
Alden Fruit and Taro Co.	Taro planters and taro flour manufacturers.	Aug. 27, 1883	50	\$50,000	500	\$100	\$100,000		
	Carriage builders	Oct. 9, 1883	50	75,000	750	100	150,000	\$45,000	450
	Shipping	Oct. 30, 1883	50	100,000	1,000	100	200,000		
	do	Nov. 14, 1883	50	150,000	1,500	100	300,000		
	do	do	50	400,000	4,000	100	800,000	500,000	5,000
	Live-stock breeders.	Nov. 15, 1883	50	60,000	600	100	120,000		
	Stone quarrying and lime manufacturers.	do	50	10,000	100	100	100,000		
	Telegraph cable operators	Jan. 21, 1884	50	200,000	2,000	100	400,000		
	Kawailoa Ranch Co.	Feb. 25, 1884	50	100,000	1,000	100	200,000		
	Woodlawn Dairy and Stock Co.	do	50	42,500	425	100	100,000	100,000	1,000
Daily Hawaiian	Printers and publishers	Mar. 20, 1884	50	100,000	10,000	10	200,000		
	Sugar cane planters.	Aug. 19, 1884	50	70,000	700	100	150,000	125,000	1,250
	do	Sept. 11, 1884	50	1,000,000	10,000	100	2,000,000		
	do	do	25	250,000	2,500	100	500,000	500,000	5,000
	Hardware and general merchants	Jan. 31, 1885	50	200,000	2,000	100	500,000		
	Hay, grain, and feed merchants	Jan. 30, 1885	50	50,000	1,000	50	500,000	75,000	1,500
	Planters of ramie and other fibrous plants.	Jan. 31, 1885	50	60,000	600	100	500,000		
	Sugar cane planters	do	50	120,000	1,200	100	240,000		
	Printers and publishers	do	50	20,000	800	25	100,000		
	Ice manufacturers	do	50	120,000	1,200	100	300,000	150,000	1,500
Hawaiian Gazette Co.	Printers and publishers	do	50	30,000	300	100	60,000	40,000	400
	do	do	50	30,000	300	100	60,000		
	do	Mar. 11, 1885	50	120,000	12,000	10	250,000		
	Sugar cane planters	Mar. 13, 1885	25	150,000	15,000	100	300,000		
	do	Oct. 17, 1885	50	75,000	1,500	50	200,000		
	Hotel-keepers	Nov. 19, 1885	50	15,000	150	100	60,000		
	Cattle raisers	Nov. 6, 1886	50						
	Sugar cane planters	Jan. 17, 1887	50	80,000	800	100	200,000		
	Telephone operators	Feb. 27, 1888	50	10,000	1,000	10	100,000		
	Taro planters	Sept. 27, 1888	50	30,000	1,500	20	100,000		
Haleakala Ranch Co.	Live-stock ranchers	Sept. 1, 1888	50	120,000	1,200	100	250,000	220,000	2,200
	Railroad operators	Feb. 4, 1889	50	700,000	7,000	100	5,000,000	1,500,000	15,000
	Hardware and general merchants	Mar. 30, 1889	50	75,000	750	100	500,000		
	Printers and publishers	Apr. 2, 1889	50	10,000	2,000	5	50,000		
	Telephone operators	Apr. 25, 1889	50	7,000	700	10	25,000	15,000	1,500

Waiakea Mill Co.	Sugar cane planters	do.	300,000	3,000	100	600,000	600,000	6,000	100
Union Ice Co.	Ice manufacturers	June 20, 1889	30,000	300	100	100,000	100,000		
Hamakua and S. Kohala Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	do.	7,500	300	25	30,000			
Pacific Cable Co.	Telegraph cable operators	July 3, 1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	10,000,000			
Hui Kalepa Hawaii	Taro planters	July 25, 1889	15,000	1,500	10	60,000			
Kona Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters	Aug. 24, 1889	600,000			1,000,000			
Popekoe Sugar Co.	do	Oct. 14, 1889	750,000	7,500	100	1,500,000			
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	do	Oct. 30, 1889	2,000,000	20,000	100	5,000,000			
Hawaiian Pacific Cable Co.	Telegraph cable operators	Nov. 15, 1889	100,000	1,000	100	250,000			
Ewa Plantation Co.	Sugar cane planters	Jan. 20, 1890	500,000	5,000	100	2,000,000			100
Kahuku Plantation Co.	do	Jan. 30, 1890	500,000	5,000	100	2,000,000			
Union Iron Works Co.	Fruit dealers	Mar. 1, 1890	50,000	500	100	250,000			100
Campbell Marshall Co.	Real estate agents	Mar. 22, 1890	100,000	1,000	100	500,000			
Hawaii Land Co.	Soda manufacturers	Apr. 3, 1890	10,000	1,000	10	250,000			
Hilo Soda Works Co.	Ranchers and farmers	May 23, 1890	5,000	50	100	10,000			
Honolulu Dairy Co.	Fertilizer manufacturers	do.	20,000	200	100	100,000			
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.	Real estate agents	do.	100,000	1,000	100	500,000			100
Pioneer Building and Loan Association.	Dry goods merchants	June 12, 1890	300,000	1,500	200	1,000,000			200
Hui Kalepa o Pauwela	General and commission merchants and sugar factors.	July 16, 1890	1,500	300	5	15,000			
W. G. Irwin & Co.	Sugar cane planters	July 24, 1890	500,000	5,000	100	1,000,000			
Paauhau Plantation Co.	Printers and publishers	do.	1,000,000	10,000	100	2,000,000			
Daily Bulletin Publishing Co.	Title searchers	Sept. 26, 1891	15,000	150	100	30,000			
Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co.	Printers and publishers	Dec. 1, 1891	10,000	100	100	100,000			
Hawaiian Star Newspaper Ass'n.	General and commission merchants and sugar factors.	Mar. 25, 1893	10,000	1,000	10	50,000			
M. S. Grimbaum & Co.	Coffee planters	Jan. 31, 1891	300,000	3,000	100	1,000,000			
Kona Coffee and Fruit Co.	Coffee and tea planters	Feb. 2, 1891	25,000	2,500	10	250,000			
Hawaiian Coffee and Tea P.	Hotel keepers	Feb. 3, 1891	60,000	600	100	200,000			100
Kilauea Volcano House Co.	Livery-stable keepers	Mar. 19, 1891	50,000	2,000	25	500,000			25
Fashion Stable Co.	Printers and publishers	Apr. 3, 1891	40,000	400	100	100,000			100
Hawaii Holomua Publishing Co.	Stationers and news agents	June 27, 1891	2,000	400	5	20,000			
Hawaiian News Co.	Fruit planters	Aug. 11, 1891	25,000	250	100	100,000			
Pearl City Fruit Co.	Druggists	Aug. 19, 1891	25,000	250	100	50,000			
Hobron, Newman & Co.	Electric lighting	Sept. 25, 1891	8,000	80	100	100,000			100
Hawaiian Electric Co.	Fruit planters	Oct. 13, 1891	20,000	200	100	250,000			100
Woodlawn Fruit Co.	Livery-stable keepers	Oct. 20, 1891	30,000	300	100	50,000			
Club Stables Co.	Pork butchers and packers	Dec. 4, 1891	25,000	250	100	100,000			
Hawaiian Pork Packing Co.	Fishing and dealers in fish	Mar. 12, 1892	22,500	225	100	100,000			
Hawaiian Fishing Co.	Sugar cane planters	July 18, 1892	25,000	250	100	100,000			
Libue Plantation Co.	Liquor dealers	Sept. 8, 1892	700,000	7,000	100	2,000,000			
Macfarlane & Co.	Fruit planters and packers	Oct. 11, 1892	60,000	600	100	200,000			
Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Co.	Exhibition	Oct. 15, 1892	40,000	400	100	200,000			
Kilauea Cyclorama Co.	Fishing and dealers in fish	Nov. 10, 1892	85,000	850	100	250,000			100
Maui Fisheries Co.	Soap manufacturers	Nov. 22, 1892	10,000	500	20	50,000			
Honolulu Soap Works Co.	Coffee planters	Jan. 11, 1893	25,000	250	100	50,000			
Kona Coffee Co.	Railroad operators	Oct. 30, 1893	50,000	1,000	50				
Maui Land and Railroad Co.	Druggists	Jan. 2, 1894	20,000	800	25	200,000			
Hollister Drug Co.	Planters of fruit and fibrous plants.	Feb. 21, 1894	50,000	500	100	100,000			
Tropic Fruit and Fiber Co.	Exhibition	May 10, 1894	50,000	500	100	100,000			
Hawaiian Exhibition Co.		Mar. 9, 1894	50,000	500	100	200,000			

Corporations chartered for mercantile, agricultural, and manufacturing purposes, etc.—Continued.

HAWAIIAN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name of corporation.	Object.	Date of charter.	Term of years.	Original capital stock.	Number of shares.	Par value.	Privileged increase.	Present capital stock.	Present number of shares.	Par value.
Consolidated Soda Water Works Co.	Soda manufacturers.	June 1, 1894	50	\$33,000	330	\$100	\$100,000			
Holomua Publishing Co.	Printers and publishers.	do	50	8,000	80	100	50,000			
Theo. H. Davies & Co.	General commission merchants and sugar factors.	June 29, 1894		9,000	9,000	100	2,000,000			
Estate of S. G. Wilder	Investors in estate funds.	Oct. 4, 1894	50	560,000	5,600	100	2,000,000			
S. G. Wilder & Co.	General merchants.	do	50	50,000	5,000	100	100,000			
Kaneohe Ranch Co.	Stock raisers, rice and sugar planters.	Nov. 13, 1894	50	60,000	600	100	1,000,000			
Hilo Electric Light Co.	Electric lighting.	Dec. 5, 1894	50	10,000	100	100	100,000	\$5,000	500	\$100
Hawaiian Land and Improvement Co.	Real estate and financial agents.	Dec. 10, 1894	50	25,000	250	100	100,000			
Castle & Cooke.	General commission merchants and sugar factors.	Dec. 29, 1894	50	600,000	6,000	100	2,000,000			
California Stock and Dairy Co.	Stock, dairy, and poultry.	Mar. 27, 1895		2,000	20	100	5,000			
Hawaiian Ostrich and Farm Co.	Real estate dealers and farmers.	Mar. 23, 1895	50	15,000	150	100	100,000			
The Kaneohe Coffee Co.	Coffee planters.	Mar. 20, 1895	30	20,000	200	100	50,000			
Pacific Fruit Co.	Fruit planters.	Apr. 29, 1895	50	10,000	100	100				
Kona, Kau Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	June 3, 1895	50	12,000	480	25	50,000			
Pioneer Mill Co.	Sugar cane planters.	June 29, 1895	50	600,000	6,000	100	2,000,000	750,000	7,500	106
Olua Coffee Co.	Coffee planters.	July 3, 1895	50	30,000	300	100	100,000			
Hilo Tribune Publishing Co.	Printers and publishers.	Nov. 13, 1895		1,500	30	50	25,000			
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Nov. 3, 1895	50	30,000	300	500	50,000			
California Feed Co.	Hay, grain, and feed merchants.	Dec. 13, 1895	50	50,000	500	100	100,000			
Capital Coffee and Commercial Co.	Coffee planters.	Jan. 20, 1896	50	170,000	1,700	100	250,000			
Pacific Immigration Co.	Railway operators.	Mar. 11, 1896	25	70,000	700	100	200,000			
Aloha Coffee Co.	Labor immigration.	Apr. 2, 1896	50	20,000	1,000	20	50,000			
Lahaina Coffee and Fruit Co.	Coffee planters.	Apr. 7, 1896	50	100,000	1,000	100	200,000			
Ponahawai Coffee Co.	do	Apr. 23, 1896	50	15,000	150	100	50,000			
Maikaha Coffee Co.	do	June 3, 1896	50	30,000	300	100	100,000	40,000	400	100
Oahu Lumber and Building Co.	do	June 12, 1896	50	50,000	500	100	100,000			
W. C. Peacock & Co.	Lumber merchants and building contractors.									
South Kona Coffee Co.	Liquor merchants.	July 1, 1896	50	100,000	1,000	100	200,000			
Hamoia Plantation Co.	Coffee planters.	July 27, 1896	50	50,000	500	100	200,000			
Hawaii Herald Publishing Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Sept. 10, 1896	50	175,000	1,750	100	250,000			
Hawai Railway Co.	Printers and publishers.	Nov. 17, 1896	25	5,000	100	50	50,000			
Lanai Land and Development Co.	Railway operators.	Nov. 23, 1896	50	50,000	100	500	100,000			
	Ranchers and sugar cane and coffee planters.	Dec. 13, 1896	50	250,000	2,500	100	500,000			

Native Sons Co.	Grocers.	Dec. 28, 1896	50	5,000	200	25	50,000
Aloha Ana Olato Co.	Printers and publishers.	Dec. 28, 1896	25	3,000	600	5	25,000
Waterhouse Investment Co.	Real estate dealers.	do.	25	152,000	1,520	100	230,000
Hui Kalepa Hookouono Hawaii.	General market dealers.	Jan. 27, 1897	25	5,000	5,000	1	50,000
Enterprise Mill Co.	Building contractors.	Jan. 30, 1897	50	30,000	300	100	100,000
Davey Photograph Co.	Photographers.	Feb. 12, 1897	50	10,000	100	100	25,000
Hilo Mercantile Co.	General merchants.	Feb. 23, 1897	50	100,000	1,000	100	250,000
Pacific Cycle and Manufacturing Co.	Dealers in bicycles.	Feb. 24, 1897	50	10,000	200	50	20,000
Oahu Sugar Co.	Sugar cane planters.	Mar. 30, 1897	50	1,800,000	18,000	100	5,000,000
Lihue Ice and Electric Power Co.	Ice manufacturers and electric lighting.	May 30, 1897	50	5,000	500	10	10,000
Liko Lehua Coffee Co.	Coffee planters.	June 30, 1897	50	10,000	100	100	50,000
Hawaiian Chinese Kona Coffee Plantation.	do.	July 6, 1897	50	20,000	200	100	40,000
Awini Coffee, Fruit, and Stock Co.	do.	July 17, 1897	50	8,750	35	250	17,500
John H. estate.	Investors in real estate.	July 20, 1897	50	150,000	1,500	100	500,000
Club Stables.	Livey stable keepers.	Oct. 4, 1897	50	15,000	150	100	50,000
Hart & Co.	Confectioners.	Oct. 26, 1897	50	30,000	3,000	10	50,000
Gonsalves & Co.	General merchants.	Dec. 15, 1897	50	70,000	700	100	150,000
The Bank of Hawaii.	Bankers.	Dec. 17, 1897	50	400,000	4,000	100	5,000,000
The Kohala Klondike Mining Co.	Miners.	Dec. 21, 1897	50	50,000	500	1	1,000,000
H. Hackfeld & Co.	General and commission merchants and sugar factors.	Dec. 24, 1897	50	1,000,000	10,000	100	3,000,000
Kailua Coffee Co.	Coffee planters.	Dec. 28, 1897	50	40,000	400	100	100,000
Koloa Agricultural Co.	Ranchers and sugar cane and rice planters.	Jan. 1, 1898	50	60,000	600	100	100,000
Star Dairy Co.	Dairy and live stock raisers.	do.	50	10,000	1,000	10	50,000
S. N. Castle Estate.	Investors in estate funds.	do.	50	600,000	6,000	100	2,000,000
Benson, Smith & Co.	Druggists.	Jan. 3, 1898	50	35,000	350	100	70,000
Hawaiian Fiber Co.	Planters of fibrons plants.	Feb. 2, 1898	50	25,000	250	100	150,000
Molokai Ranch Co.	Ranchers and sugar cane and rice planters.	Feb. 4, 1898	50	168,000	1,680	100	2,000,000
Hustace & Co.	Draymen.	do.	50	60,000	600	100	150,000
Chinese Coffee Co.	Coffee planters.	Feb. 14, 1898	50	25,000	250	100	50,000
Hilo Drug Co.	Druggists.	Feb. 19, 1898	50	10,000	100	100	50,000
E. Peck & Co.	Draymen.	Feb. 25, 1898	50	90,000	900	100	150,000
Bergstrom Music Co.	Dealers in musical instruments.	Mar. 30, 1898	50	20,000	200	100	50,000
Oahu Market Co.	General market dealers.	Apr. 30, 1898	50	50,000	500	100	100,000
Volcano Stables and Transportation Co.	Carriage builders and stable keepers.	May 5, 1898	50	75,000	750	100	500,000
W. W. Dimond & Co.	Hardware and crockery merchants.	May 9, 1898	50	70,000	3,500	20	250,000
The Palama Cooperative Co.	Grocers.	June 18, 1898	50	6,000	240	25	10,000
Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co.	General farming.	July 16, 1898	50	25,000	250	100	50,000
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Sugar-cane planters.	do.	50	600,000	6,000	100	2,000,000
Honolulu Steam Laundry Co.	Laundrying.	July 19, 1898	50	25,000	250	100	100,000
American Sugar Co.	Sugar-cane planters.	July 26, 1898	50	1,500,000	15,000	100	5,000,000
Hawai Soda Works Co.	Soda-water manufacturers.	Aug. 1, 1898	50	3,000	30	100	5,000
Hawaiian Trust and Investment Co.	Safe-deposit and general-business agents.	Aug. 10, 1898	50	30,000	300	100	500,000
Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.	Board of trade.	Aug. 25, 1898	50				

Corporations chartered for mercantile, agricultural, and manufacturing purposes, etc.—Continued.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS. *a*

Name of corporation.	Object.	Date of charter.	Term of years.	Original capital stock.	Number of shares.	Par value.	Privileged increase.	Amendments.		
								Present capital stock.	Present number of shares.	Par value.
Hawaiian Investment and Agency Co.	Real-estate and general business investors.	Oct. 6, 1880	—	\$500,000	20,000	\$25	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.	Sugar-cane planters.	Apr. 3, 1882	50	10,000,000	100,000	100	—	—	—	—
Heeia Sugar Plantation Co.	do	June 1, 1882	50	1,000,000	100,000	10	—	—	—	—
Hakalan Plantation Co.	do	Oct. 19, 1882	50	1,000,000	10,000	100	—	—	—	—
Western and Hawaiian Investment Co.	Real-estate and general business investors.	Oct. 2, 1883	—	500,000	20,000	25	\$1,250,000	—	—	—
Hana Plantation Co.	Sugar-cane planters.	Nov. 1, 1887	50	300,000	3,000	100	—	—	—	—
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	do	May 3, 1889	50	2,500,000	50,000	50	—	—	—	—
Maui Railroad and Steamship Co.	Shipping and railroad operators	Feb. 14, 1888	50	150,000	1,500	100	—	—	—	—
Honolulu Sugar Co.	Sugar-cane planters.	May 26, 1888	50	900,000	9,000	100	—	—	—	—
Yokohama Specie Bank.	Bankers.	Feb. 28, 1880	—	6,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian Tramways Co.	Street railway.	Apr. 12, 1888	—	650,000	26,000	25	—	—	—	—

a Does not include foreign insurance companies, which are not required by law to file certified copies of certificates of incorporation.

Church, Charitable, Literary, and other Incorporated Associations not Classed with Mercantile, Agricultural, and Manufacturing.

Name of corporation.	Translation of Hawaiian and Chinese title.	Date of charter.	Term of years.	Original capital stock.	Number of shares.	Par value.	Privileged increase.	Amendments.		
								Present capital stock.	Present number of shares.	Par value.
Oahu College	—	May 23, 1853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Foreign Church and Congregation of Honolulu.	—	Mar. 30, 1853	Perpetual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First Methodist Episcopal Church.	—	Mar. 5, 1856	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Hawaiian Missionary Society.	—	June 1, 1857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trustees of the Protestant Church in South Kohala.	—	Sept. 4, 1857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Church, Charitable, Literary, and other Incorporated Associations not Classed with Mercantile, Agricultural, and Manufacturing—Cont'd.

Name of corporation.	Translation of Hawaiian and Chinese title.	Date of charter.	Term of years.	Original capital stock.	Number of shares.	Par value.	Privileged increase.	Amendments.	
								Present capital stock.	Present number of shares.
Ona Kahunaivai o ka Ekalesia o Waikapu, Maui.	Trustees of Waikapu Church, Maui.	Aug. 20, 1874	30						
Mani Lodge, No. 223, F. and A. M. o ka Ekalesia o Kawaiaola Waiwai o ka Ekalesia o Kawaiaola ma Waiakua.	Trustees of Kawaiaola Church at Waiakua.	Sept. 3, 1874 May 25, 1875	Perpetual						
Wailuku Cemetery Association.		Mar. 4, 1876	do						
The Foreign Religion Society of Makawao.		Dec. 30, 1876	do						
Yon Hawk Jihu Tow Hue.		Nov. 13, 1877	do						
Ka Ahahui o ka Ekalesia Hawaii Hoole Pope o Makawao.	Trustees of the Protestant Church of Makawao.	Oct. 21, 1878	50						
The Pacific Club.		Mar. 11, 1879	30	\$6,000	120	\$50	\$20,000		
Knight's of Jerusalem, Hawaiian Islands.		June 24, 1879							
The Honolulu Library and Reading Rooms Association.		do	Perpetual						
Der Deutsche Verein.		July 10, 1879	30	7,000	280	25	15,000		
The Chinese Christian Church of Honolulu.		Oct. 3, 1879	Perpetual						
The Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.		Feb. 4, 1882	do						
Kohala Club.		do	50	2,500	50	50	5,000		
Ka Ahahui Kahuna Malama Waiwai o ka Ekalesia o Waikane, Koolau-poko.	Trustees of Waikane Church, Koolau-poko.	Mar. 20, 1882	Perpetual						
Trustees of the Protestant Church in Kaneohe.		do	50						
The Paia Church of Hamakua-poko, Maui.		Aug. 25, 1882	30						
The Kakaia Church.		Oct. 20, 1882	30						
Harmony Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.		Oct. 25, 1883							
Ka Ahahui Kahuna Malama Waiwai o ka Ekalesia o Ewa, Oahu.	Trustees of Ewa Church, Oahu.	Nov. 14, 1883	Perpetual						
Chin Wa Hui Quor.		Aug. 27, 1884	do						
Honokaa Lyceum.	The United Chinese Society.	Aug. 30, 1884	do						
Bethel Union Church.		Jan. 31, 1885	50						

Deutsche Evangelical Lutheranische Gemeinde of Lihue.	Mar. 13, 1885	Perpetual							
Third Franciscan Order.	Nov. 8, 1886	do.							
The Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.	Jan. 17, 1887	Perpetual							
Central Union Church.	Jan. 26, 1888	do.							
German Benevolent Society of Honolulu.	Apr. 23, 1889	do.							
Yoo King Tong, alias Panua Chinese Cemetery Association.	May 17, 1889	do.							
Lin Yoo Chung.	June 7, 1889	do.							
Sociedade Portuguesa de Santo Antonio Beneficente de Hawaii.	June 19, 1889	50							
Kanai Industrial School.	July 29, 1889	Perpetual							
Hawaiian Baseball Association.	May 29, 1890	25	5,000	10	10,000				
Healani Yacht and Boat Club.	Nov. 13, 1894	50	5,000	20	10,000				
Kapiolani Home of the Hoonulu and Hoola Lahuli Society.	Dec. 15, 1891	50							
Captain Cook Lodge, No. 353, Order of the Sons of St. George.	Dec. 29, 1891	20							
Strangers' Friend Society.	Mar. 14, 1892	50							
First Methodist Episcopal Church.	June 4, 1895	Perpetual							
Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association of the Hawaiian Islands.	Aug. 23, 1895	50							
Hilo Library and Reading Room Association.	Apr. 17, 1896								
Wailuku Church of Wailuku, Maui.	May 6, 1896	Perpetual							
Christian Church of Honolulu.	Aug. 6, 1896	do.							
Waimea Church of Lahaina, Maui.	Mar. 23, 1897	do.							
First Japanese Methodist Church of Honolulu.	May 31, 1897	do.							
See Yui Wai Quan.	June 18, 1897								
See Yui Benevolent Society.									

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

Hawaii having been hitherto a single independent State, its courts have exercised much of the jurisdiction exercised by both the Federal and State courts in this country. In this respect the Hawaiian courts have resembled somewhat the courts of the Territories of the United States, which, as a rule, have had much Federal jurisdiction, as well as jurisdiction of cases arising under the Territorial laws. It seems very desirable in the case of Hawaii to separate these jurisdictions, leaving all cases arising under the laws of the Territory to the Territorial courts and transferring all jurisdiction of a Federal nature to a district court of the United States to be established for the Territory of Hawaii. This district court should have also the jurisdiction of a circuit court of the United States.

There are many reasons which make this separation of jurisdictions desirable. The foreign shipping already calling at the ports of Hawaii, as well as the shipping from the United States, is very extensive and is rapidly increasing. With the natural growth of commerce on the Pacific, and especially in view of the change in the ownership of the Philippines, the near completion of the Siberian Railway, and the projected Nicaraguan Canal, the shipping that will call at the Hawaiian Islands will undoubtedly increase more rapidly in the future than it has increased in the past. This will give rise to many important admiralty cases in Hawaii, some of which may become matters of international interest.

It is obviously very desirable that jurisdiction over such cases should be exercised by Federal judges. Again, in the event of war, Hawaii may become a center for the trial of prize cases, of which the Federal courts should have exclusive jurisdiction. By making the relations between the territorial courts of Hawaii and the Federal courts, as to appeals, removal of causes, etc., the same as the corresponding relations between the State and Federal courts, all cases of a local nature can be tried and determined finally in the islands, and thus the expense and delay of bringing such cases to the mainland, and possibly to Washington, a distance of 5,000 miles, will be avoided.

Very little change need be made in the organization of the territorial or local judiciary. The organization and procedure of the Hawaiian courts is already very similar to what is found in the United States. This has been the result of a growth of sixty years of constitutional government in Hawaii under American influences. The judiciary department, unlike the executive and legislative departments, has always been free from politics. The people of Hawaii have great confidence in their judiciary, and have always looked to it as the one impregnable bulwark of their liberties. The last two sovereigns under the monarchy, who did so much to lower the standard of the executive and legislative departments, did not dare to encroach materially upon the judiciary department until the final attempt of the Queen, which resulted in the loss of her throne.

The people of Hawaii of all classes, as shown by the memorials presented to the commission, desire the judiciary, as at present organized, to be retained with as little change as possible, with the

exception that they generally deem it best that there should be a United States district court to take jurisdiction of Federal cases. The one change which it seems desirable to make in the local judiciary is the abolition of the racial and mixed juries. Hitherto in criminal cases foreigners have been tried by juries composed of foreigners, and Hawaiians by juries composed of Hawaiians, and civil cases, if between foreigners, have been tried by foreign juries; if between Hawaiians, by Hawaiian juries; if between foreigners and Hawaiians, by juries composed of an equal number of foreigners and Hawaiians.

It is now proposed to abolish these race and mixed juries and to require instead merely that juries shall be composed of citizens of the United States who understand the English language, without respect to color or blood. As the Hawaiians will become citizens of the United States and as most of them understand the English language, the greater portion of them will be competent to sit on juries. The requirement that they shall understand the English language is designed not to exclude the Hawaiians, but to avoid the expense and delay that would result if all proceedings had to be gone through in both languages through an interpreter.

The Hawaiian judiciary may be briefly described as follows:

There are three sets of courts—a supreme court, superior courts of record, and local courts—corresponding to the three classes of courts usually found elsewhere. They are called the supreme court, the circuit courts (five in number), and the district courts (twenty-nine in number).

The district courts sit without a jury. They have jurisdiction in criminal cases, over misdemeanors, and in civil cases up to \$300 except in cases of slander, libel, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, and cases involving title to real estate. The civil jurisdiction is exclusive up to \$50 and concurrent with that of the circuit courts from \$50 to \$300. A general appeal lies in all cases, civil and criminal, to the circuit court, or an appeal solely on points of law may be taken to either the circuit or the supreme court.

The circuit courts sit with a jury, unless jury is waived, for the trial of most original law cases not begun in the district courts and in cases appealed from the district courts. The circuit judges sit without a jury in equity, admiralty, probate, and bankruptcy cases. Part of this jurisdiction will now be turned over to the United States district judge. There has as yet been no fusion of equity and law cases. Equity and law courts, as under the Federal system, are regarded as distinct, although presided over by the same judges. Exceptions lie from the circuit courts in law cases and general appeals in equity cases to the supreme court.

The supreme court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. It hears appeals, exceptions, and writs of error from the circuit and district courts, and has original jurisdiction of contested-election cases, claims against the government, and the issuance of certain writs, such as habeas corpus, prohibition, mandamus, and certiorari. In case of the absence or disqualification of a justice, his place in any particular case may be filled by a circuit judge or member of the bar.

The chief justice and associate justices are appointed by the President (hereafter the governor), with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office, like the federal judges, during good behavior.

The circuit judges are appointed in the same way and hold office for six years. The district judges are appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet (hereafter by the governor alone), and hold office for two years.

The chief justice and associate justices are all of American descent and are graduates of Eastern colleges and law schools. The circuit judges comprise two Americans, one Englishman, one Portuguese, and one Hawaiian. The district judges are mostly Hawaiians, but some of them are Americans and English.

There is a clerk of the judiciary department, with deputies, who are also clerks of the circuit courts. There are also stenographers and interpreters. The executive officers of the courts are a marshal of the Republic (hereafter chief sheriff of the territory), sheriffs of the several circuits, deputy sheriffs of the several districts, and policemen.

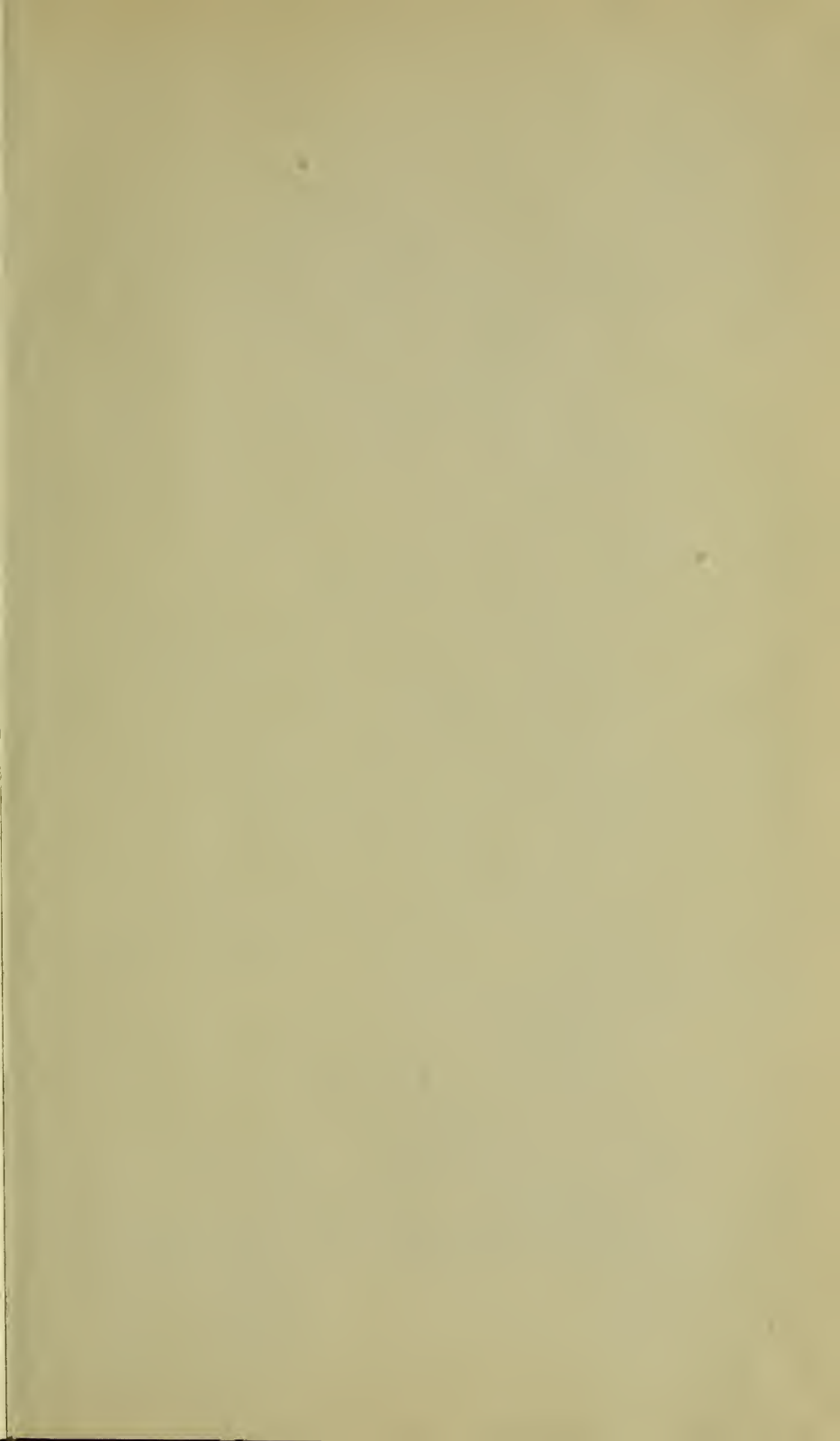
The procedure in the various courts is much like that in the United States. The same is true of the laws administered by the courts. The statute law is largely copied from statutes (State or Federal) in the United States, and in the absence of statute law in a given case the common law is followed. American and English cases are cited, as in the United States. The supreme court law library contains over 5,000 volumes of well-selected law books.

There are also special courts for the trial of cases relating to private ways and water rights. These are presided over by "commissioners of private ways and water rights." These courts are of about the grade of district courts, but their jurisdiction is chiefly in the nature of equity jurisdiction. A general appeal lies from these commissioners to the supreme court.

There are two classes of lawyers, namely, those admitted to practice in all the courts and those admitted to practice in the lower courts only. The former are mostly Americans, but include a number of Hawaiians; the latter are mostly Hawaiians.

JNO. T. MORGAN.
W. F. FREAR.





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